FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 APRIL 1986

Libya

Tripoli television service on 9 April carried a news conference by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi during which he sataed that "military plans for confrontation" have been completed. Al-Qadhdhafi warned of the spread of violence against the United States and "its civilian and military targets in all continents of the world" in the event of further U.S. "aggression" against Libya. Later in a statement to JANA, Al-Qadhdhafi included southern Europe "within the Libyan counterattack plan without any discrimination." JANA cited U.S. television reports that Reagan has decided to launch a "military aggression" against Libya.

In Madrid, a Libyan spokesman cited by EFE stressed that Libyan threats are not directed against Spain but only against U.S. bases in that country, asserting that Libya would never harm the Spanish people. The spokesman was reacting to Spain's decision to recall its ambassador from Libya for consultations, as reported by EFE.

In further reportage on Libya's proposal for unity with Sudan, SUNA noted that Libya has decided to allow Sudanese citizens to settle and own land in southwest Libya as a practical example for the unity project. The head of the Libyan People's Bureau in Khartoum, who announced the decision, added that Libya is expecting Sudan to reciprocate with a similar decision concerning Sudan's northwest border region, the agency added.

Israel

Resolution of Cabinet Crisis — After "thorough discussion," the Likud ministers approved a decision to exchange the Finance and Foreign Ministry portfolios until the rotation occurs, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir announced in a statement broadcast by Jerusalem radio 11 April. He expressed satisfaction that the decision will enable the national unity government to continue. Shamir noted that he would meet with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres 11 April to discuss the form and time of his exchange of portfolios with Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i.

Gaza, Tabah Issues — Israel, the United States, and Egypt are working on an autonomy plan for the Gaza Strip, Jerusalem radio announced 11 April, adding that Peres discussed the plan during his recent talks in Washington. As for the Tabah issue, the radio said U.S. envoy Richard Murphy returned to Israel from Egypt "empty-handed" because the Egyptians were not prepared to accept U.S. help in determining the questions to be put to the arbitrator of the dispute.

Iran-Iraq War, Iranian Warnings on Gulf

An Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio announced that Iraq's II Army launched a "storming offensive" late 10 April, capturing five important heights in the Harran Valley, which is in the central border area between Mandali and Sumar. Further south, Iraqi troops killed 190 Iranians in the East Maysan Sector on the night of 9 April, according to an earlier communique carried by the radio. For Iran's part, a military communique cited by IRNA reported that Iranian planes launched further raids on Iraqi troops and armor near Faqqah the evening of 9 April.

As for the situation in the Gulf, an Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed that as "the most powerful state in the region," Iran will "decisively confront any U.S. intervention" in the Gulf against the Islamic Revolution, "be it by invitation or not," Tehran radio reported. The spokesman, who was commenting on Vice President George Bush's current Gulf tour, warned Gulf states against inviting U.S. intervention, stressing that this will undermine their sovereignty and embolden the United States to say that it needs no invitation to intervene. In a related statement cited by IRNA, the commander of the Iranian Navy told Tehran's *ETTELA'AT* that Iran will "confront" any U.S. warships that are "bothersome" and threaten Iranian interests.

Lebanon

The 10 April car-bomb in Sidon killed 3 people and wounded 33, Voice of Lebanon radio reported, adding that a second booby-trapped car was defused and its owner was arrested.

PLO Affairs

Fatah has accepted Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid's invitation to hold a PNC meeting in Algiers to discuss Palestinian unity, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf stated in remarks reported by KUNA. Khalaf said the Fatah leaders are ready to go to Algiers at any time for talks with other Palestinian factions. As for the new dissident movement among Fatah cadres in Jordan, Khalaf viewed Fatah official 'Atallah Muhammad 'Atallah's actions as a "television coup intended to pressure the PLO." A Palestinian source in Amman predicted that the PLO will issue an official announcement dismissing 'Atallah from the Fatah Military Council, according to Radio Monte Carlo. 'Atallah told Egypt's *AL-AKHBAR* that his "rectification movement" is aimed at correcting political, military, and financial mistakes committed by the Fatah leadership, MENA noted.

Pakistan

Addressing over half a million people at a rally in Lahore, Pakistan People's Party leader Benazir Bhutto called for fresh elections and urged President Ziaul Haq to resign, KYODO reported. Karachi radio has not thus far been observed to mention Bhutto's return to Pakistan.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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New Organization Threatens U.S. Interests in FRG
JN111222 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] An unidentified person speaking on behalf of a new organization called Liberation of Palestine [Tahrir Filastin] today contacted a news agency in West Berlin, threatening new operations against U.S. interests in West Germany very soon, as he said.

'Arafat Receives GDR Ambassador in Baghdad
JN101828 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received at his residence in Baghdad this afternoon the GDR ambassador, who conveyed a message from the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar reviewed with the GDR ambassador the firm struggle relations between the GDR and the PLO and several current issues on the Palestinian, Arab, and international levels. The meeting was attended by Brother 'Azzam al-Ahmad, PLO representative in fraternal Iraq.

Abu al-'Abbas: PLF Ready for 'National Dialogue'
LD101948 Algiers APS in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Algiers, 10 Apr 86 (APS) — The Palestine Liberation Front has, through its General Secretary Abu al-'Abbas, welcomed the new Algerian initiative calling for the convening of the Palestine National Council in Algiers, which was announced by President Chadli Bendjedid in his opening speech of the 7th Congress of the Mujahidin National Organization. The front praised the attitude of Algeria, its people and government, toward lasting material and moral support for the Palestinian cause and pointed to its concern for the Palestinian revolution and the PLO, its unity and independence. It expressed its complete readiness to participate in the start of a national dialogue out of its concern for the Palestinian national unity, particularly in view of the difficulties caused by the recent increased intrigues of world imperialism and its allies. Finally it saluted the pan-Arab brave attitude of Algeria.

Salah Khalaf: Fatah Accepts Bendjedid Invitation
LD101705 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1505 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, 10 Apr (KUNA) — Salah Khalaf — alias Abu Iyad — member of the Fatah Central Committee, has stated that the Fatah has accepted the invitation by Algerian President Chedli Benjedid to hold a Palestine National Council meeting in Algiers to discuss Palestinian unity.

Speaking at a meeting of Palestinian journalists and writers at noon today at the PLO premises in Kuwait, Abu Iyad said that the commanders of the movement are ready to go to Algiers unconditionally at any time for talks with the other resistance detachments on all matters.

Abu Iyad praised the press freedom and democracy in Kuwait saying that "Kuwait and its sister the UAE are the two remaining oases in the Arab world."

He described the action of 'Atallah 'Atallah [Abu al-Za'im], former Palestine military intelligence chief, as a television coup intended to pressure the PLO. Abu Iyad said self-critically that "militerization of the Palestinian revolution was a grave mistake." He called for the abolition of military ranks within the revolution, affirming that the creation of armies will not produce revolutions.

He pointed out that the PLO had discussed this matter some years ago. He affirmed that the Fatah wants nothing but fedayeen who are ready to become martyrs for the sake of the homeland and to do so on its soil. He denied categorically that the PLO leadership has reduced the salaries of the officers and men of the Palestine Liberation Army by one piaster.

Abu Iyad said that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, from the point of view of the Fatah movement, is considered abrogated and that the announcement to this effect by the Executive Committee or the Central Committee is a tactical action that will take place at the appropriate time. He explained that Jordan's King Husayn abrogated the aforementioned agreement in his speech. He also said that the question has become greater than the policy and has become "to be or not to be." He pointed out that there are some Palestinian characters who are hiding now but "will come out at the right moment to attack and pounce on the revolution anew."

He said that the organization is concerned that its statement replying to King Husayn should be a calm one and outside the Arab traditions of accusing others. He stressed that all that is taking place in the region shows that there is a capitulatory plan. Abu Iyad pointed to the call made by Kuwait to convene an Arab summit, and he expressed his regret that the call has failed to receive the required response so far. He said that everyone knows who is hindering the convening of this summit.

He asserted that Palestinian-Soviet relations have not been broken off but that they are not "milk and honey." He acknowledged that certain problems have arisen in these relations in the past, but that, after the Israeli raid on the organization's headquarters in Tunis and after the various pressures it has confronted, these relations improved. He considers Soviet-Palestinian relations as "strategic with no room for joking."

He explained that the organization does not believe that there is a U.S. solution to the Palestinian question and that anyone who believes in one is mistaken.

He has stressed that the solution of the question lies in, first and foremost, the unity of the Palestinian resistance detachments and also in the establishment of good and positive relations with Syria, a firm unity of the patriotic forces in Lebanon, the halting of the Iraq-Iran war, the establishment of a minimum of Arab solidarity and the retention of the Palestinian rifle as the symbol for the armed struggle.

He declared that Iraq has rejected and continues to reject any Palestinian military participation in its war with Iran and that it welcomes any efforts or political endeavor to end the war. He said that the call made by Morocco's King Hassan II to select an Arab leader to hold a dialogue with the Israelis in the name of...is a wrong call. He cited the actions of the late Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat in going to Jerusalem and signing the Camp David accords, which he said fettered Egypt and took it out of the Arab ranks.

He criticized the situation among the ranks of the intellectual Palestinians, pointing to the existence of a crisis in this field. He called on the Palestinian writers, reporters, and intellectuals to concentrate on the call for Palestinian national unity and to make it one of their principal aims.

Repeats Support for Iraq, Kuwait

JN101938 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, has reiterated PLO support for fraternal Iraq in its just defense of its territory and sovereignty against Iranian aggression. Brother Abu Iyad said: We wholeheartedly support Iraq in this pan-Arab battle. It behooves Arab countries to back Iraq in accordance with Arab soldiarity and the Collective Arab Defense Pact.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti paper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* published today, Bother Abu Iyad added: We also support Kuwait against any outside aggression. Kuwait's security is part of the Palestinian revolution's security.

Brother Abu Iyad expressed the belief that time is opportune for an Arab summit to discuss matters concerning the Arab nation and to face up to the challenges. He affirmed that such a summit should tackle priorities, especially the question of Arab solidarity.

AL-BAYAN Reviews Dissension Within PLO

GF101538 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 9 Apr 86 pp 1, 14

["Exclusive" report]

[Text] Abu al-Za'im, ['Atallah 'Atallah], former chief of military intelligence in Fatah, has begun moves to control PLO offices in Jordan in a dissident step against the PLO leadership.

Supporters of Abu al-Za'im entered the office of Yasir 'Arafat, commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, in Jabal al-Nuzhah in the Jordanian capital and asked 'Arafat's supporters to evacuate it. They also took control of a number of PLO offices in Amman.

These developments took place 2 days after Abu al-Za'im and his supporters took control of the Al-Karamah forces camp near Al-Zarqa'. Palestinian leadership sources have told *AL-BAYAN* that the next hours will be decisive to the Palestinian organizational situation on the Jordanian arena.

In a telephone conversation with Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of Fatah Central Committee yesterday, he affirmed that Abu al-Za'im has taken control of the Al-Karamah forces camp and that the PLO leadership has decided to strip him of all his military ranks and to retire him with a number of the dissident officers supporting him. The most important among these officers are: Brigadier General Na'im al-Khatib, commander of the Badr forces; Brigadier General Fayiz Jabir; Colonel Muhammad Muslih Ya'qub; Abu Khadr al-Lahham, commander of the air force; 'Umran 'Awdah, former revolution prosecutor general; Kamal al-Shaykh, adviser to the commander in chief for military research and studies who earlier rebelled and rejoined Fatah ranks in Jordan; and Abu al-Fajr and Abu al-Walid from the Al-Karamah forces.

Abu Iyad said that the decision to strip Abu al-Za'im of all his military ranks was taken because he refused to go to Tunis upon a summons from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces.

Responsible Palestinian sources in Tunis have emphasized to *AL-BAYAN* that the PLO leadership has actually enforced a decision halting payment of salaries for Palestinian Liberation Army personnel in Jordan under the command of Colonel Na'im al-Khatib. The sources said that Jordanian authorities have denied entry into Amman to Nabil 'Amr, envoy of Yasir 'Arafat, who was carrying a message from 'Arafat to Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, and turned him back at Amman airport.

AL-BAYAN has called Abu Jihad at his office in Amman. He refused to confirm reports about the moves by Abu al-Za'im's supporters. *AL-BAYAN* also tried to call Yasir 'Arafat at his office in Jabal al-Nuzhah. The telephone operator answered the call but there was not any Palestinian official at the office.

In Tunis, official Palestinian sources have affirmed that mediation efforts are now underway to avoid dissension and that the outcome of these mediation efforts will be known within hours. The sources said that Abu Hajim, Abu al-Za'im's brother who is in charge of the Palestinian arena in Iraq, and Sa'id Kamal, PLO representative to Egypt, are making intensive contacts with Abu al-Za'im and his supporters in Amman and with Abu Jihad in order to prevent a further deterioration of the situation.

PLO Executive Committee members in Jordan yesterday held a meeting at Abu Jihad's office to discuss the situation. PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih attended the meeting.

Attempts To Settle Dispute Fail

JN110629 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] In Amman, an informed Palestinian source has stated that an attempt by the Fatah movement to convince Abu al-Za'im ['Atallah 'Atallah] to suspend his campaign against the Fatah movement has failed, and that Abu Hajim, commander of the Palestinian Al-Aqsa forces which are stationed in Baghdad, has

not succeeded in convincing his brother Abu al-Za'im to leave for Baghdad and meet with Yasir 'Arafat.

The Palestinian source added that following the failure of Abu Hajim's mediation, it is expected that an official announcement will be made relieving Abu al-Za'im of his duties in the Fatah Military Council. It is also expected that the decision relieving Abu al-Za'im of his duties that will made by Yasir 'Arafat will also include six ranking officers who support Abu al-Za'im.

'Corrective Movement' Launched

JN111250 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] At a meeting with Palestinian journalists and intellectuals in Kuwait, Abu Iyad [Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf] has described the anti-Yasir 'Arafat campaign waged by Abu al-Za'im ['Atallah Muhammad 'Attalah] in Jordan as aimed at pressuring the PLO. Abu al-Za'im has said that Fatah fighters in Jordan are taking action to put an end to some of the Palestinian leadership's excesses. The new development today is that Abu al-Za'im has called for an emergency general conference of the Fatah movement. This is what our Amman correspondent Fu'ad Na'im reports in the following dispatch:

[Begin recording] Abu al-Za'im affirmed in Amman today that the corrective movement [al-harakah al-tashihiyah] he is leading insists on convening a general conference of the Fatah movement as soon as possible, since this conference has not convened for 4 years despite the fact that these years were fraught with all kinds of issues and dangers threatening the entire Palestinian march, as he said. Abu al-Za'im added that Fatah's general conference should mainly discuss the Palestinian revolution's departure from Beirut, the dismissal of a large number of Fatah members who are now in Damascus, the signing of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, and the talks that took place in this respect and were then suspended.

Regarding the statements made yesterday by Salah Khalaf that Abu Al-Za'im and several other Palestinian officers were dismissed, Abu al-Za'im considered these statements a personal attempt by Khalaf to start conflicts within Fatah for his own reasons. [end recording]

Al-Za'im Interviewed on Movement

NC102145 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2040 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Apr (MENA) — 'Atallah Muhammad 'Atallah, head of military intelligence, deputy chief of staff of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, and Fatah Revolutionary Council member, who is also known as Abu al-Za'im, has said that he will soon issue a detailed statement on the reasons why he and some of his colleagues have staged what he calls a "rectification movement" within the PLO. Abu al-Za'im said this in a telephone interview with the daily *AL-AKHBAR*. He was speaking from his residence in Amman. The interview will be published tomorrow.

Abu al-Za'im said that the rectification movement which he is leading within Fatah with the support of some of his civilian and military colleagues is aimed at removing the flaws which have appeared in Fatah during the past few years. It is also aimed at correcting the political, military, and financial mistakes which have virtually become a major feature of the conduct of the current Fatah leadership.

Abu al-Za'im told *AL-AKHBAR* that the rectification movement should be extended to include the PLO itself. The PLO, he said, must be rebuilt in a way compatible with recent international, Arab, and regional changes.

The true Palestinian constituency, Al-Za'im said, wants the PLO to really act as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people by ensuring that all Palestinians are properly represented. The current moves, he added, are taking place within the institutional framework of the PLO. Their purpose is to end the present excesses, inconsistencies, and irresponsible approach to the fate of the Palestinian people.

It is worth mentioning that the PLO issued a statement the day before yesterday announcing that 'Atallah 'Atallah has been relieved of all his posts and that his Fatah membership has been terminated.

Revolution Forces Operations in Israel Reported

JN101904 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] A military spokesman of the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces has stated the following:

In accordance with instructions, one of our fighting groups in the occupied homeland last night attacked with incendiary bombs a Zionist coca-cola plant near the 'Anbta camp north of occupied Jerusalem. The attack started a fire and caused heavy damage to the plant. Several enemy personnel also sustained various injuries. Army and police forces rushed to the scene of the operation, cordoned off the area, and began a large-scale search. A number of Palestinian citizens were detained on the pretext of complicity. Despite these Zionist measures, our fighting group succeeded in withdrawing from the operation area. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces

The Palestinian military spokesman also stated the following:

At 2315 on 8 April 1986, revolutionaries of the martyr Colonel Abu Hani unit, which operates inside the occupied homeland, attacked with incendiary handgrenades a Zionist military vehicle while it was on patrol in downtown Gaza. Several of the vehicle's occupants were injured. Zionist security forces immediately surrounded the area and detained a number of Palestinian citizens on the pretext of complicity. Our revolutionaries returned safely to their bases. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces.

The military spokesman of the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces has also stated the following:

Hero members of the martyr Major Muhammad Zuhayr unit which operates inside the occupied homeland placed a time bomb at a bus station in the Ramot Eshkol quarter of occupied Jerusalem. At (?2110) on 8 April, the bomb went off as a Zionist sapper tried to defuse it. The sapper was seriously injured and heavy damage was caused to several buses in the station. Zionist police detained about 20 Palestinian citizens on the pretext of complicity in the incident. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces

Joint Forces Operations in Lebanon

JN101929 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Fighters of the Palestinian-Lebanese National Joint Forces this morning attacked Zionist tanks on Tallat (Hujjaj) in southern Lebanon with mortars. The attack was in reply to last night's artillery shelling of several villages in the central sector north of the border strip by the Zionist enemy and the so-called army of southern Lebanon [ASL]. Several citizens were injured and a number of houses were destroyed during that shelling.

Later, another unit of the joint forces shelled an ASL artillery position in the village of Sakhrah with katyushas. Several tanks and vehicles were hit and a number of Zionists and their collaborators were wounded.

In the meantime, a communique issued by the joint forces says that a unit of these forces last Sunday captured a prominent Zionist intelligence agent in southern Lebanon. The communique adds that the agent, a Lebanese called Ibrahim Khalil Ibrahim, was captured at a gas station he owns near an ASL roadblock in the village of Bayt Yahun.

PLO Radio on Peres' Recognition of Palestinians

JN102029 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1738 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Brothers: Zionist Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' statement that he and his party recognize the Palestinians as a nation is an achievement for Palestinian struggle. Peres did not reach this conclusion out of nothing.

Golda Meir, former Israeli prime minister for the Labor Party, was once asked about the Palestinians. Her reply was: Palestinians! Who are they? The Labor Party government under Rabin, and later Peres, maintained a similar attitude. When the Likud assumed power Menahem Begin said: We the sons of Israel are the Palestinians.

Of course, the Labor Party did not oppose this Likud policy. In fact, the Zionists decided to settle for all of Palestine, which they called Eretz Yisra'el. They also decided that Palestinians are Israeli Arabs and that the West Bank is Judaea and Samaria. Furthermore, the Zionists decided to invade Lebanon in 1982 in the hope of destroying the PLO's political and military infrastructure. Later, Peres and Rabin applied the iron-fist policy in the West Bank and Gaza and dispatched warplanes to Tunis to bomb the PLO Headquarters there. But the Zionists did not succeed in eradicating the Palestinians or destroying their military and political establishment.

This is the reality which Peres was forced to recognize publicly today. However, we know that Peres wants to use this recognition as a bribe in order to carry out his autonomy plans and to involve Palestinians in these plans.

It must be understood that our aim is to establish the Palestinian homeland — land, people, self-determination, and state. This is the natural meaning of asserting our existence as a people with rights like all other world nations. We will assert these rights step by step and generation after generation. By continuing our struggle, we can force the enemy to recognize this reality.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

Arab League Urges UN Mediation for U.S., Libya

LD110928 Kuwait KUNA in English 0809 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] United Nations, April 11 (KUNA) — Arab League Ambassador Clovis Maksoud met with Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar Thursday, urging him to use his moral influence in the escalating conflict between Libya and the United States.

"I asked him to use his moral influence to see that we can move away from the political brinkmanship," Maksoud told KUNA after the meeting.

The exchange of view was prompted by President Reagan's denunciation of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi Wednesday as "the mad dog of the Middle East."

"The secretary general showed real concern over the deterioration of the situation in the Mediterranean," Maksoud said.

The two men also discussed the situation in Lebanon, and Maksoud said he expressed the Arab League's full support for the role of UNIFIL and U.N. efforts to put the Government of Lebanon in full control over its territory.

Maksoud said in the Arab League's view Israel wanted to hold on to the so-called security zone in south Lebanon as a pretext to stay in lebanon.

"We support the role of UNIFIL and we want to see the mandate of UNIFIL implemented and the authority of the Lebanese Government established," Maksoud said he told the secretary general.

Earlier in the day, the secretary general urged the Security Council to create conditions that would allow UNIFIL to carry out its mandate fully.

On other subjects, Maksoud said the secretary general briefed him on the ongoing proximity talks on the Western Sahara which began Wednesday and continued Thursday.

BAHRAIN

Further Reportage on Visit by FRG's Moellemann

Received by Amir

GF100838 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0720 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 10 Apr (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, today received Juergen Moellemann, FRG minister of state at the Foreign Office, and the delegation accompanying him currently visiting Manama. During the meeting they discussed bilateral relations and the means to promote them, and current developments in the region, in addition to current Arab and international issues and issues of mutual interest.

FRG To Open Embassy

GF101544 Manama WAKH in English 1530 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 10 Apr (WAKH) — Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah met here today with West German Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Juergen Moellemann currently visiting Bahrain. The West German minister expressed satisfaction for the progress of relations between the two countries and within this framework the diplomatic representation will be upgraded by the opening of a West German embassy in Bahrain.

The meeting also dealt with EEC-GCC relations. It was learned that there was an agreement in views on intensifying contacts at the highest level where cooperation between EEC and GCC will serve both sides interests.

Regarding the Palestinian cause, the two sides agreed on activating the situation in order to reach a peaceful and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem.

The meeting also discussed the development of the Iraq-Iran war. The two sides agreed on the necessity of ending this destructive war peacefully. The meeting also tackled current international issues.

Holds Press Conference

GF101930 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1745 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Manama, 10 Apr (WAKH) — Mr Juergen Moellemann, FRG minister of state at the Foreign Ministry, has expressed his country's concern over the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war. He said that he discussed this issue with his highness the amir of Bahrain during a meeting with him today. He added that other issues also were discussed, including the possibility of reaching a cooperation agreement between the GCC and the ECC, oil prices, and international terrorism.

In a press conference in Manama today, Mr Moellemann described his talks with his highness the amir of Bahrain as excellent. He said that the GCC and the ECC have agreed on the need to reach a cooperation agreement between the two sides in political, economic, and technological fields. He referred to the importance of the continuation of meetings between officials of both sides.

The FRG minister expressed his disatisfaction over the halt in Jordanian-Palestinian talks to reach a solution to the Middle East issue. He stressed the need to resume these talks. He also affirmed FRG support for King Husayn's proposal to convene an international conference to achieve peace in the Middle East to be attended by all concerned countries, including the permanent members of the UN Security Council and the PLO.

Mr Juergen Moellemann explained that he discussed with Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, possible FRG contribution to a peaceful solution to the Middle East cause.

He said that he discussed with Ibrahim 'Abd al-Karim, Bahraini minister of finance and national economy, the issue of oil prices.

He said that this issue will be the center of discussions during the economic summit of industrial nations to convene in Tokyo in May.

Regarding international terrorism, the FRG minister called for intensified efforts to combat terrorism. He rejected talk that terrorism has come to Europe from the Middle East, referring to the presence of terrorists in the FRG, France, Italy, and Ireland.

The FRG minister visited Qatar and the UAE prior to arriving in Bahrain.

Departs for Dhahran, FRG

GF101934 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1918 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 10 Apr (WAKH) — Mr Juergen Moellemann, FRG minister of state at the Foreign Ministry, and the delegation accompanying him left Manama this evening for the FRG, via Dhahran, following a 2-day visit to Bahrain.

KUWAIT

Papers View Vice President's Mideast Visit

AL-WATAN Remarks

GF101840 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 9 Apr 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Bush's Electric Shocks in the Arab Capitals"]

[Text] During Bush's visit to Saudi Arabia, U.S.-Arab friendship could not change U.S. goals. The U.S. vice president came to the region to closely confirm a number of well-known U.S. goals since the deterioration of the Arab situation allows the U.S. Government, which is hostile to Arab aspirations, to announce its position directly on Arab television. In his statements in Saudi Arabia, Bush said that the U.S. Government wants oil prices "to be neither low, nor high!" in order to serve U.S. industry. He stressed that the U.S. Government is against the expansion of the Iraq-Iran war," as this would lead to a shift in the balance of power in the region."

The Bush proposals are designed to serve U.S. policy with regard to influence, interest, and illegitimate hegemony. What made his visit to the region possible is the "dispute" among the Arab leaderships which enables foreign interference in the region to consolidate its presence and make the people "get used to" and accept what is strictly unacceptable. The U.S. Government seeks to destroy OPEC and prevent it from standing up as a unified force in the face of U.S. policies which are designed to link some of the Third World countries economically with imperialism. That is why the demanded oil prices undoubtedly will serve U.S. industrial complexes in disregard for people's rights.

Bush revealed clearly and unhesitatingly the U.S. Government's intentions toward the Iraq-Iran war, with regard to the prevention of its expansion, maintaining the flow of oil to Western capitals, and maintaining "the balance of power" at a time when lives and resources in the region are being harmed through the continuation of this war. Bush also announced in Dhahran, without showing any diplomatic shyness, that there is no alternative to Jordanian-Israeli negotiations and PLO recognition of Israel.

By storming the Arab capitals in making these statements and not getting a reaction, the U.S. Government wants to demonstrate the weakness of the Arab regimes and make the Arab masses despair over their fateful issues. These are gradual electric shocks practiced by the laboratory of U.S. imperialism against the peoples of the region to bring them back under imperialist influence. The continuation of the Iraq-Iran war has attained the goals of the U.S. Government, which "officially" imposes an embargo on shipments of weapons from Washington but makes them available in London and Bonn to play their role in the continuation of the war!

Had the Arab masses enjoyed some democracy, they would have demonstrated, as others demonstrate in various parts of the world, demanding that the U.S. policymakers leave our region and take with them their baggage containing plots against our peoples.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM Commentary

GF101018 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0830 GMT 10 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Manama, 10 Apr (WAKH) — The Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* states that all that is currently happening in the Middle East is no more than reshuffling the cards after they have been mixed up, and probing intentions after confidence among most of the parties, both those who agree and those who disagree, has been shaken.

The paper notes that the U.S. Administration is currently moving on more than one axis in the region under the leadership of U.S. Vice President George Bush and Richard Murphy, assistant U.S. Secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, "to probe the features of the future of oil and the features of the political-military U.S. moves after they have recorded a qualitative advance in the region stretching from the Gulf of Sidra to the Strait of Hormuz."

The paper points out that U.S. credibility "remains wrapped in doubts and illusions and for this reason the White House has hastened to deny any new U.S. peace initiative, despite reassurances to this effect by the U.S. Vice President, who personally announced the initiative."

The paper says: "The new U.S. initiative, if one assumes its actual existence, will be worse than previous ones, unless it actually bases itself on King Fahd's peace plan." The paper points out that the most important clause in this plan is strongly opposed by the United States and Israel, particularly in connection with an independent Palestinian state and its capital, Jerusalem.

Foreign Minister Holds Talks With PLO's Qaddumi

JN101949 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, met in Kuwait yesterday with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister. They discussed the latest developments, the current Arab situation, and efforts being exerted to convene an Arab summit.

OMAN

Further Reportage on Visit by George Bush

Received by Sultan

GF101129 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id received U.S. Vice President George Bush in his office in Al-Ribat Palace in Salalah. The meeting was attended by His Highness Thuwayni ibn Shihab, the special representative of his majesty the dultan; Major General 'Ali ibn Majid al-Ma'mari, director of the palace office; and Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs. The meeting was attended by the members of the delegation accompanying the U.S. vice president.

George Bush and his wife arrived at Salalah civilian airport at 1215 today. They were accompanied by His Highness Thuwayni ibn Shihab, the special representative of his majesty the sultan; Staff Colonel Salim ibn 'abdallah al-Ghazali, minister of industry and commerce and chairman of the honor escort accompanying the U.S. vice president on his visit to Oman.

The U.S. Vice President and his wife were received zt the airport by Hilal ibn Sa'ud ibn Harib, minister of state and wali of Dhofar, and a number of protocol officials.

U.S. Vice President George Bush is scheduled to hold a press conference prior to his departure from the country later today.

Holds Press Conference

GF101700 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpt] U.S. Vice President Bush, following his meeting with his majesty the sultan, issued a press statement in which he expressed his thanks and appreciation to His Majesty Sultan Qabus and the Omani people. He said that the United States attaches great importance to its firm relations with the Sultanate in political and economic affairs and its participation in security interests. The U.S. vice president added that his meeting with his majesty and senior officials of his government allowed him to discuss international affairs and to exchange useful views on this matter. Mr Bush praised the development achieved under the wise leadership of his majesty the sultan in education, health, and agriculture, and the increase in economic production. He said that the bases of modernization in the Sultanate are now solid. He expressed the United States' support for the economic aspirations of his majesty and the Omani people, affirming the continuation of this support through the joint Omani-U.S. committee, as well as the private sector. Mr Bush expressed support for GCC efforts to curb any possible aggression in the region. He said that the United States supports mediation efforts to achieve peace between Iraq and Iran.

Prior to his departure, Mr Bush held a press conference in which he reviewed bilateral relations and regional, Arab, and international issues. Answering a question on the discussions which he held with His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, the U.S. vice president said: The discussions dealt with a great number of issues including Gulf security, and the results of my visit [word indistinct] before I arrived in the sultanate. I briefed his majesty the sultan on our stance toward the relations between the East and the West, in addition to a number of international issues.

Regarding the Iraq-Iran war and whether there are any U.S. initiatives in this regard, the U.S. vice president said: There are no specific proposals. We do not have a clear view of the role to be played by the United States toward ending the Iraq-Iran war. We do not believe this war should have started in the first place. It should have ended a long time ago, especially since it has led to the death of great number of people. We are greatly concerned about its continuation. We see the need to contain it and not allow it to expand further.

Answering a question on U.S. assistance to the GCC, he affirmed the United States' commitment to the stability and security of the GCC states. He said: We have strong bilateral relations with the GCC which reflect our concern over the independence and the security of the member countries.

Seen Off at Airport

GF101520 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1459 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Salalah, 10 Apr (WAKH) — U.S. Vice President George Bush and his delegation left Salalah this afternoon, following a 2-day visit to the Sultanate of Oman as part of his tour of a number of countries of the region. Mr Bush was seen off by Thuwayni ibn Shahab, special representative of His Majesty Sultan Qabus; Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; Staff Colonel Salim ibn 'Abdallah al-Ghazali, minister of trade and industry; and a number of senior Omani officials. During his visit to the Sultanate of Oman, Mr Bush held discussions with Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id and a number of senior Omani officials on developments in the Iraq-Iran war and the Middle East issue, in addition to bilateral relations and other issues of mutual concern.

PDRY

Foreign Minister Meets Iranian Ambassador

GF101350 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau of the YSP Central Committee and minister of foreign

affairs, today met in his office with Hasan Aminian, Iranian ambassador in Aden. During the meeting they reviewed relations between the two friendly countries and means of developing them, as well as a number of issues of mutual interest.

Economic Talks With Soviet Union Resume 9 Apr
GF091443 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] The meetings of the main committee stemming from the economic meetings between our country's delegation and the Soviet economic delegation, resumed at the Finance Ministry today. The PDRY side was chaired by brother Mahmud Sa'id Madhi, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of finance, while the Soviet side was chaired by Comrade (Nagov Sarvektor), member of the USSR State Planning Committee [title as heard].

During the meeting, a number of economic cooperation issues and the means to develop them between the two friendly countries were discussed. The meeting were attended by Dr 'Abdallah 'Usman, minister of industry, trade, and supplies; and deputies of the ministers of finance, planning, and trade; and the comptroller of the Bank of Yemen.

Brother 'Usman 'Abd al-Jabbar, minister of fisheries, met today with the leader of the Soviet economic delegation. During the meeting, they discussed cooperation issues between the two countries and the dimensions of their development. They also discussed means to supply the fisheries fleet with Soviet technical expertise and to improve the methods of the work process of the fisheries fleet, in addition to issues dealing with the development and modernization of the fish canning factory in Mukalla and with providing it with technical expertise which will help improve the production of the factory in the future.

It was also agreed to help operate the floating dock and to improve the means of the joint research studies between the Yemeni and Soviet cadres.

The meeting was attended by Dr 'Abdallah 'Usman, minister of industry, trade, and supplies, 'Abd al-Wahab Sharaf, first deputy minister of fisheries, Comrade Lysenko, deputy Soviet minister of fish industry, and the economic adviser at the Soviet Embassy in Aden.

QATAR

Bush Reportedly 'Realizes' U.S. Policy at 'Fault'
GF101020 Doha QNA in Arabic 0745 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Doha, 10 Apr (QNA) — Qatari weekly magazine *AL-'URUBAH* urges the U.S. Administration to recognize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and to alter its hostile attitudes to the Arab nation "if it really wants to achieve peace in the Middle East."

In its editorial today, the magazine affirms that George Bush has realized through his current tour of a number of countries in the Arab region that the Arabs desire a just peace that restores their usurped rights, and that the U.S policy, biased toward the Zionist entity, makes the Arabs deal with Washington as the strategic ally of the enemy.

The magazine says that during the tour Bush listened to clear and responsible Arab statements and realized that the fault does not lie in the stands of the Arabs, but in the policy and inclinations of the U.S. Administration, which turns a blind eye to facts and seeks to impose solutions according to strategies rejected by the Arabs because of the serious consequences they would have on the Arab and international levels.

In conclusion, *AL-'URUBAH* affirms that the Arab goals are clear and that Washington knows what the Arabs want, since it knows that the Arabs refuse to surrender. The paper wonders "will the U.S. Administration alter its policy?"

YAR

Vice President George Bush Arrives in Sanaa
GF101804 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Summary from poor reception] "U.S. Vice President George Bush arrived in Sanaa at 1830 on an official visit to our country to last several days. During the visit he will hold talks with Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress." Topics to be discussed included the issue of the Arab Palestinian people and the restoration of all their national rights, and developments of the Iraq-Iran war.

Mr George Bush was received at the plane by Brother 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president and chairman of the People's Constituent Council and member of the Standing Committee. Others receiving him included Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the standing committee; Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister; our country's ambassador in Washington; and William Rugh, the U.S. ambassador in Sanaa.

Expresses Pleasure at Visit
GF101948 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpts] U.S. Vice President George Bush arrived in Sanaa at 1830 today on an official visit to our country to last several days. During the visit he will hold talks with Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, on a number of issues including the issue of the Arab Palestinian people and the restoration of all their national rights, security and stability in the Middle East, and developments in the Iraq-Iran war, as well as issues of economic and technical cooperation between our country and the United States.

Upon arriving, George Bush made a statement to SABA' news agency. He expressed pleasure at visiting our country for the first time and to be in the land of civilization, the land of the state of Saba'. He said that he carries the greetings of U.S. President Ronald Reagan and the people of the United States to Brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and the Yemeni people.

He noted that the world is at a critical stage, especially the Gulf region, which is witnessing a fierce and continuing war that has lasted over 5 years. He said that the continuation of this war has led to disturbances in the area, but that the YAR has been able to maintain its sovereignty and stability with full competence.

He said that the United States wishes to see all countries in the region respect each other's sovereignty. He affirmed his country's commitment to help all countries of the region seek a speedy and peaceful settlement to their differences.

The U.S. vice president expressed hope that the YAR will achieve more progress and prosperity. He said that the United States looks forward to developing tis relations with our country.

He added that he looks forward to meeting President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, listening to his views and to the concerns of the YAR, in addition to informing the president about the views and concerns of the United States.

Responds to Al-'Arashi Speech

GF110644 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Brother 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president speaker of the Constituent People's Assembly and member of the Standing Committee, held a dinner banquet at the guest palace yesterday to honor the U.S. Vice President and the delegation accompanying him. The banquet was attended by 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee; Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs, and member of the Standing Committee; Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, minister of development, and chairman of the central organ for planning; Lieutenant Colonel 'Abdallah al-Bashiri, chief of the General Staff and member of the Standing Committee; vembers of the Consultative Council, the Cabinet, the People's Constitutent Assembly, and the General People's Congress; and a number of civil and military officials.

During the banquet, Brother al-'Arashi and George Bush excganged speeches. The vice president, speaker of the Constituent People's Assembly, and member of the Standing Committee gave a speech welcoming George Bush and the delegation accompanying him. He welcomed him on his own behalf, on behalf of Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, and in the name of the YAR Government and people. He said: These people -- whose feelings of friendship, which they show toward all friends, you undoubtedly sense and who are trying to develop relations in all aspects of cooperation for the good of the people and in our mutual interest -- welcome you and through you the American people, who have made large strides in all aspects of economic, political, scientific, and technological construction. This construction came after the United States announced in its Declaration of Independence on 4 July 1776 what Jefferson said, that it would adhere to these facts to demonstrate that all people are created equal and that their Creator has endowed them with certain inalienable rights which include the rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

In his speech, the brother vice president said: No doubt, honorable gathering, the Declaration of Independence from which this paragraph was quoted has had a great effect in encouraging the people of the world to struggle for independence. The U.S. human rights charter was used in many other constitutions. You are now guests in the land of human civilization and history which is full of values — social justice, freedom, and democracy. This makes us hope that the cooperation existing between us will expand between our states. It also prompts us to make joint efforts to serve security and peace, achieve prosperity, and guarantee democratic practices for the people of the world.

Addressing the U.S. vice president, the brother vice president said: Through you, we address the values of the American people, who believe in freedom, right, justice, and equality. We look forward to the role the United States can play in supporting the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people in order to establish their independent state on their land under the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and to stop Israeli violations against the rights of the Palestinian people, who face mass liquidation in their occupied lands and outside them and whose lands face growing Israeli settlements. Lebanese and other Arab territories also face all kinds of violations that contravene the principles of right, justice, and freedom. We expect superpower like the United States and other superpowers to make a positive move to stop the Iraq-Iran war, the continuation of which poses a major threat to peace in the region and throughout the entire world.

In his speech, the brother vice president called for unifying all efforts to create a world full of cooperation and happiness which would enjoy peace, tranquility, and security and in which the ghost and horrors of war would disappear. Such a world would be free of the causes of war and forms of exploitation, injustice, oppression, colonialism, and hegemony. Such a world would be free of nuclear weapons, in which the arms race would stop, and in which all efforts would be made to achieve social justice and good for all of humanity. He said: Contributing to new international relations based on understanding,justice, and mutual respect is the core of the responsibility given to us by our people. Let your visit be an important landmark for this purpose. We in the YAR understand the importance of cooperation and solidarity among our people.

In conclusion, Brother 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi emphasized our country's anxious desire to develop bilateral relations. He wished the U.S. vice president and the delegation accompanying him a good stay.

Replying to the vice president's speech, George Bush gave a speech in which he noted the cooperation between the YAR and the United States in extracting oil. He expressed his country's

desire to develop bilateral relations, particularly in the field of agriculture and in improving water resources, and to take part in other development projects which serve the YAR peoples' progress and prosperity. He said: The American people are confident that the Yemeni people, whose roots go back to early history, who have contributed to civilization through much knowledge, and whose history has great intellectual achievements, particularly in Islamic thought, will accomplish more in civilization. The Americans are confident that the greatness of the YAR people in the past will not be equalled in the future.

In conclusion, the U.S. Vice President expressed his pleasure and happiness over his visit to our country. He also expressed appreciation for the gracious hospitality shown him and his delegation.

Papers Views Relations

GF110706 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 11 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] In its editorial today, the newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* comments on YAR-U.S. relations. The newspaper says: There is no doubt that YAR-U.S. relations are growing, progressing well, and continuously developing in the interest of the YAR and American people. Joint cooperation has achieved tangible results in development which were noted in the speeches exchanged by 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president, speaker of the Constituent People's Assembly, and member of the Standing Committee, and U.S. Vice President George Bush during the dinner banquet hosted by the vice president in honor of the great guest and his delegation. The speeches expressed mutual hope and confidence that these cooperative relations between the two countries will continue to develop to serve their mutual interests.

Out of our frankness and credibility in our country's foreign policy, out of its neutral policy toward other countries, and out of our confidence that this visit will open new horizons of bilateral cooperation in the development, economic, and technical fields, we express the hope that this visit will positively tackle major points of difference in the YAR and U.S. views. These points concern the U.S. stand on our Arab nation's central issue — the Palestine issue and the realization of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights to return to their land and to establish their independent state under the PLO. This issue makes the Yemenis — indeed all of the Arabs — hope that the United States will bring its initiative on a settlement to the Middle East issue nearer to the points included in the proposed Arab plan to settle the problem approved during the second Fes summit as a positive Arab step toward a just peace, based on respect for the national and human rights of the Palestinian people.

We are sure that a similar step by the United States toward peace and toward consolidating peace, security, and stability in the region would strengthen Arab-U.S. relations in general, and YAR-U.S. relations in particular, so that these relations will preclude what cannot be allowed through the continued Israeli-Zionist aggression on the Palestinian and Lebanese people and on the Arab nation and sovereignty. This makes us believe that the United States can do something to stop continued aggression and force Israel to accept the rights of the Arab Palestinian people, who are now homeless and without refuge in many countries throughout the world and suffering from the most bitter woes and grief which man can stand. We say this because we know very well that the United States is able, more than any other party, to make efforts to establish a just peace in the Middle East by solving the problem of the Arab Palestinian people, particularly since the United States is one of the two superpowers that believe in man's basic and natural rights. This is what the vice president, speaker of the Constituent People's Assembly, and member of the Standing Committee was anxious to emphasize.

Likewise, the situation in the Arab Gulf region and the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war require similar international efforts to stop it and avoid the serious threats of this war. It is incumbent on the superpowers to make efforts to stave off these threats.

Commenting on the same issue, the newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says: The U.S. vice president's visit, which began yesterday, is a confirmation of the national and political policy of our country and of its frankness and clarity in dealing with countries of the world. These dealings are based on equality, mutual respect, nonintervention in internal affairs of others, and on improving relations which serve mutual interests for the general good of our country's supreme interests and national, pan-Arab, Islamic, and human commitments toward all fateful issues, foremost being the Arab Palestinian people's issue and the need for them to realize their just and legitimate rights.

AL-JUMHURIYAH expresses the hope that this visit will develop economic and technical cooperation and expand to guarantee mutual interests and lead to practical results out of the principles and invariables of the firm line of our country's policy.

In its weekly issue, the newspaper *26 SEPTEMBER* says: In as much as the visit by U.S. Vice President George Bush to our country embodies the steady successes in our foreign policy, this visit reflects the growing good relations between the YAR and American people. The visit will open wide horizons for these relations to serve mutual interest.

The newspaper continues: As our country is anxious to develop its relations with brothers and friends, its anxiousness to consolidate our national political and economic independence is a primary goal on which there will be no bargaining with any party. The type and nature of any relationship linking us with any country is determined by the extent of that country's respect for our national sovereignty and, consequently, our independent political decisionmaking and the total rejection of any kind of intervention in our internal affairs.

Murphy, 'Abd al-Majid Hold Talks on Tabah Issue

NC101517 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1445 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Apr (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today met with Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, before he left Cairo for Israel. Dr 'Abd al-Majid stated that the meeting focused on the resolution of the Tabah issue.

Canada's External Affairs Minister Leaves for Sinai

NC101257 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1227 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Apr (MENA) — Canadian External Affairs Minister Joe Clark left Cairo for Sinai today to inspect the Canadian contingent attached to the peacekeeping forces there. The Canadian official arrived in Cairo on Tuesday for a 3-day visit. He was received by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and held talks with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Further on 3-Day Visit by FRG Interior Minister

'Ali Lutfi Receives Official

NC101540 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Apr (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi today received FRG Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann and his delegation. The leaders discussed improving security between the two countries.

The prime minister asserted Egypt's eagerness to develop relations with the FRG in various fields. The German minister for his part commended the stability prevailing in Egypt and the role it is playing in achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region. The meeting was attended by Interior Minister Zaki Badr and FRG Ambassador in Cairo Dr Kurt Mueller. The FRG minister of interior and his delegation arrived in Cairo yesterday for a 3-day visit.

Badr Holds Talks With Official

NC101741 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1625 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Apr (MENA) — Interior Minister Zaki Badr today held talks with his FRG counterpart, Friedrich Zimmermann. They discussed cooperation in combating terrorism, drug trafficking, theft, and international crime. Subjects of interest to the security services in both countries were also discussed.

During the talks, the FRG interior minister said that his country regards Egypt as a source of stability in the area. He called on all countries to join hands in the quest to eradicate terrorism and welcomed Egyptian-FRG cooperation to secure harbors, airports, and international aviation, which is vital to both countries as well as to the rest of the world.

The Egyptian interior minister, for his part, stressed that FRG-Egyptian relations are deep-rooted and solid. The security organs of the two countries, he said, are cooperating closely in all fields, particularly to combat terrorism and drug traffic. The FRG interior minister arrived in Cairo yesterday on a 3-day visit to Egypt.

Soviet Lawyers Meet With 'Abd al-Majid

NC101604 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1510 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Apr (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today conferred with the Soviet lawyers union delegation, led by (Stansilav Sibubav), professor of law and vice president of the Soviet lawyers union. Following the meeting, the leader of the Soviet delegation stated that the meeting with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid was very productive and useful. He added: We hope to enhance, deepen, and develop the relations and the friendship between our two countries. The delegation is visiting Cairo at the invitation of the Arab lawyers union and the Egyptian lawyers union. A cooperation protocol is expected to be signed Saturday by the Arab lawyers union, the legal studies center of the union, the Egyptian lawyers union, and the Soviet lawyers union.

Foreign Ministry Official Meets PLO Leaders

NC101716 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1635 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Apr (MENA) — Ambassador Taha al-Farnawani, director of the Palestine Affairs Department at the Foreign Ministry, today met with Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, nom de guerre Abu al-Hawl, a member of the Fatah Movement Central Committee. They discussed relations between Egypt and the PLO, political action for the next stage, and the conditions of the Palestinians in the occupied territories. The meeting was attended by Al-Tayyib 'Abd al-Rahim, PLO representative in Cairo, and Zuhdi al-Qudrah, the Fatah Movement representative in Egypt.

Sudanese Minister Ends Visit, Returns Home

NC102131 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2100 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 10 Apr (MENA) — Sudanese Transport and Communications Minister Peter Jacob tonight left Cairo for Khartoum after a 5-day visit during which he was received by President Husni Mubarak.

Ghali Returns From Tel Aviv; Will Brief Mubarak

NC102051 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Apr (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, this evening returned to Cairo following a 3-day visit to Tel Aviv where he led an NDP delegation to the 4th Israeli Labor Party convention.

Upon arrival, Dr Ghali stated that he will give a full report to President Husni Mubarak on the outcome of his talks with Israeli officials. He added that, during the talks, he stressed Egypt's interest in achieving a just and comprehensive peace based on the rights of the Palestinian people, particularly their right to self-determination.

Ramadan, Soviet Ambassador Discuss Relations
JN101346 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1335 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Apr (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received here today Viktor Minin, Soviet ambassador in Baghdad. Bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation and their broad horizons were reviewed during the meeting.

Communiques Issued on Recent Combat Operations

No 2,182
JN101636 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Communique No 2,182 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 10 April 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Iraq's triumphant forces continue their combat activities with great efficiency, high morale, and a firm belief in victory, God willing.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. In an unsuccessful attempt the defeated enemy last night sent some of its forces to approach our positions in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. Our tough fighters confronted them with all types of weapons and destroyed the bulk of the enemy forces while the rest fled, pursued by God's curse and strong Iraqi fire.

The confirmed enemy losses amounted to 190 dead, in addition to a large number of wounded. Elsewhere in the same sector, our units destroyed two enemy tanks, one 106-mm gun, and one vehicle and killed four soldiers.

2. A brave force from our units in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris brought a 78 meter enemy pontoon back to our forward positions.

3. Our units in the I Army Corps northern sector seized the following weaponry and equipment which the enemy had left behind in no-man's land: 14 Kalashnikov rifles, 1 DShK machinegun, 1 (BKC) machinegun, 1 120-mm mortar, 1 10-line telephone exchange, 1 GC rifle, 1 motorcycle, and quantities of various types of ammunition.

4. One enemy missile base, one machinegun, four infantry positions, two observation posts, and one ammunition dump were destroyed on the VII Army Corps front.

5. One observation post and one infantry position were destroyed in the II Army Corps sector and another observation post was destroyed and its occupants killed in the III Army Corps sector.

6. The criminal enemy shelled Al-'Uzayr with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 April 1986

No 2,183
JN110914 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0840 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Unscheduled announcement; Communique No 2,183 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 11 April 1986]

[Excerpt] Proud Iraqis, the valiant Al-Yarmuk Forces in the II Army Corps sector began the implementation of the Al-Yarmuk men's operation at 2400 [2000 GMT on 10 April] last night. With a resolute, storming offensive, the heroic Dhulfigar Forces and the valiant Badr Forces began to liberate several important heights in the Harran valley. Our forces, with God's help, succeeded in climbing the peaks of glory and purging heights 328, 335, 334, 346, and 345. These heights are of great importance and enable our forces to completely control and command the area of operations in the Harran valley and Sumar basin from which the enemy carries out its recurrent aggressions. The men — commanders, officers, and other ranks —vied with one another to gain the privilege of hoisting the Iraqi banner so that it may flutter high on the peaks of glory. Our comrades from the military organization participated in the offensive against the enemies. The enemy in this area was definitely repulsed and sustained the heaviest losses in life, equipment, weapons, and military hardware. Our forces also captured large quantities of enemy weapons and military hardware that the enemy forces left on the battlefield. Large groups of enemy soldiers surrendered to our men. The situation was completely settled in favor of our triumphant forces in their new liberated positions.

Proud Iraqis, the brave men of the Al-Hasan and Muslim ibn 'Aqil Forces carried out a series of raids against enemy positions in the same sector and at the same time to inflict further losses among enemy ranks and destroy its means of aggression. These raids were also crowned with complete success, praise be to God, and achieved all their objectives. Glory to you, O men of the valiant II Army Corps —commanders, officers, and other ranks. We promise you that we will crush any barbaric feet that have desecrated the land of missions. We will remain the exemplary model for the peoples in this world on how to safeguard homelands and protect the option of freedom and progress. Long live the people, long live the leader, long live the Army. God is great and ignominy to the vile clique.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 April 1986

King Husayn Receives Briefing From Richard Murphy

JN101721 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, at the Royal Hashemite Court this evening. Murphy briefed his majesty on the results of the tour U.S. Vice President George Bush and other U.S. officials have recently made of Saudi Arabia and other Arab Gulf states. He also briefed His Majesty King Husayn on the details of the talks U.S. officials held with leaders of the countries they visited — talks related to regional issues, particularly the Middle East issue and the Iraq-Iran war developments.

Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Royal Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, and Armed Forces Commander General Zayd ibn Shakir attended the meeting.

Meets With Spanish Senate President

JN101329 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn received at the Royal Court this afternoon Spanish Senate President Jose Carvajal, who conveyed to the king the greetings and wishes of Spanish King Juan Carlos. Carvajal praised during the meeting the strong relations of friendship between the Jordanian and Spanish peoples.

The meeting was attended by Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi, the Spanish ambassador in Amman, and the delegation accompanying Carvajal.

Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi and Deputy House Speaker Isma'il Hijazi received earlier today the Spanish Senate president and the accompanying delegation.

Arab Action Needed for U.S. 'Provocation'

JN110736 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 11 Apr 86 pp 1, 17

[Editorial: "Objectives of the U.S. Provocation"]

[Text] It is hard to believe that the current U.S. massing of war fleets and aircraft carriers off the Libyan coast is only aimed at terrorizing Libya or even at directing a retaliatory strike at the Libyan regime in reply to Washington's claims that this regime is responsible for the recent explosions in different areas of the world.

While the United States could not provide decisive evidence that Libya actually stood behind these operations, we do not rule out that the Israeli intelligence organ, the Mosad, or even the CIA, fabricated these accusations not only to harm the sovereignty of the Arab land in Libya, but also to terrorize the entire Arab people and the region's peoples, as well as to implicitly threaten the Soviet Union itself and remind it that the Mediterranean is a U.S. lake, and, consequently, to pave the way for peddling the U.S.-Israeli scheme hostile to the aspirations of the region's peoples. Such an understanding is affirmed by the fact that the U.S. moves are taking place a few hours following the U.S. President's campaign against Al-Qadhdhafi. This means that the preparations for the provocation took place a long time ago, especially since President Reagan said that the information on Libya's involvement in the incidents is not complete.

Our conviction that these are actually the real objectives of the current U.S. military provocations in the Mediterranean is further affirmed by the fact that the Israeli prime minister said a few days ago that his country is ready to support any U.S. aggression against Libya. Moreover, the United States based its condemnation of Libya on contexts and sources which are only known to the U.S. Administration itself. Israel's mere readiness to proceed along this course prompts us to search for the real reasons that concern Israel and not to believe the U.S. allegation that this move is aimed at combating terrorism.

While denouncing these U.S. concentrations against the Arab people in Libya and condemning the military provocations that threaten to endanger the security of the entire region, we urge the world states to intervene and stop this U.S. threat against a small Arab country. This threat is made by a superpower that possesses enough arsenals of weapons and hardware as well as military expertise to expose the Arab people in Libya to severe calamities, suffering, and huge human losses, especially since no one would criticize Libya for defending its honor and national dignity to the last man.

The Arab world is required to quickly end its state of relaxation, estrangement, and collapse. Undoubtedly, the cool reactions of the Arab states when Libya was subjected to U.S. aggression a few weeks ago encouraged the U.S. Administration to repeat its threats to the security of this part of the Arab land. The only difference is that this time the United States fabricated what it considered to be proof of Libya's involvement in acts of violence in several parts of the world.

Hence, the Arab peoples, who realize the real objectives of these provocations, are required to immediately and decisively move to halt this U.S. threat which is aimed not only at Libya but also at the Arab peoples whose submission to the U.S.- Israeli plans on the future of this region is desired.

AL-RA'Y on Danger of U.S. Strike at Libya

JN110927 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 11 Apr 86 pp 1, 16

[Editorial: "The Retaliatory Strike"]

[Text] With a worrying and astonishing impudence, U.S. sources have begun to talk about a U.S. retaliatory strike currently being prepared against Libya. The same source quoted President Reagan as approving a strike in principle.

In the meantime, the U.S. Administration is attempting to create an atmosphere which would accept the expected military measure. It is making efforts to convince the European states that Libya is responsible for the explosions to which U.S. interests have been subjected recently.

Frankly speaking, the principle of retaliatory strikes means the cancellation of the UN role in solving disputes through peaceful means as well as resorting to the law of the jungle. The United States should rather go to the United Nations if it has complaints about Libya and should not promote a dangerous principle by preparing for an aggression on the pretext of retaliation and combating terrorism.

International laws condemn all forms of terrorism. There is nothing that prevents the pooling of international efforts, through the United Nations, to take measures which would end terrorism. Moreover, the UN Charter contains several types of punishment that could be applied to those parties engaged in terrorism or supporting it. It is clear that the United States has no right to direct a retaliatory strike at Libya or other countries. It should be said that such a strike is no different from any other terrorist action and it might even be more serious because it is considered systematic terrorism led by one of the world's two superpowers.

Since the United States used to call for rationalism and self-control in handling international disputes, it would be better for it to be committed to what it is calling on others to adhere to. It would also be better for it to practice rationalism and self-control in its conflict with Libya and to avoid any action that might worsen the situation in the region and cause an uncontrollable wave of terrorism.

It should be noted that the bad U.S.-Libyan relations are not the only ones of their kind for the United States in the international arena. Consequently, directing a retaliatory strike at Libya will open the way for similar actions against other countries, which is bound to seriously threaten world peace.

We all condemn terrorism, but at the same time we condemn retaliation. Regardless of inter-Arab differences, there is no doubt that the Arab countries view any retaliatory U.S. strike at Libya as an aggressive act that would harm Arab-U.S. relations and keep a long-awaited stability away from this region.

Group Claims Kidnapping of French Teacher

NC101717 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1655 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] A previously unknown organization calling itself the Islamic Siffin Organization [Munazzamat Siffin al-Islamiyah] has claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of French teacher Michel (Brillant). A man claiming to represent the organization has contacted a foreign news agency in West Beirut and said that a statement will be issued later on, after the interrogation of Brillant has been concluded, as he put it.

Said 'in Good Health'

NC101920 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] An unsigned statement written in Arabic and dated today says that French teacher Michel (Brillant), who was kidnapped in Beirut 2 days ago, is in good health and that the conditions for his release will be announced later.

The brief statement and a copy of (Brillant)'s Lebanese residence permit were sent to a foreign news agency in Beirut.

Al-Asad 'Empowered' To Free French Hostages

NC101529 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The wife of kidnapped French journalist Jean-Paul Kauffmann has disclosed that she met with Minister Nabih Birri, Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni, Shaykh Muhammad Shams al-Din, and Shaykh Fadlallah last year, and that she asked them to secure the release of her husband. In a statement to the *AL-USBU' AL-'ARABI* magazine, Mrs Kauffmann said that she had despaired of any action by the French Government. She pointed out that her only hope is mediator 'Imran Adham, who is of Syrian origin. In an interview with the same magazine, Adham said that the kidnapping drama has entered its final chapter and that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad is fully empowered to end the operation in accordance with specific conditions which have been agreed upon.

Kidnapped Britons Reportedly in 'Ayn al-Hulwah Camp

NC111301 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Voice of Lebanon [VOL] has learned that the British citizens who were kidnapped in West Beirut are now at the 'Aun al-Hulwah camp in the hands of the revolutionary organization of Socialist Muslims. The contacts between British Ambassador John Gray and Mustafa Sa'd support this information. Sa'd has been assigned by the organization to convey the kidnappers's demands to the British ambassador. According to our source, the British Government will send an envoy to the area to negotiate with the abductors.

VOL had earlier reported that the health of British citizen alec Collett was poor; he suffers from kidney disease.

Irish Teacher Kidnapped in West Beirut

NC111228 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Ireland today joined the list of countries whose citizens have been kidnapped in West Beirut. The REUTER news agency has reported that an Irish teacher was kidnapped in West Beirut today while on his way to work at the American University.

Birri To 'Forcibly' Oppose New Maronite Leader

NC101601 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] In an interview to be published by the *AL-HAQIQAH* newspaper tomorrow, Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction, emphasizes that he will forcibly prevent the imposition of a Maronite president on Lebanon if President Amin al-Jumayyil's term ends before a political solution to the Lebanese crisis is found. Birri points out that he has the names of non-Maronite candidates who will offer themselves for election to the post of president.

Birri says that the Amal movement's 6th congress has created a qualitative change in the movement's organizational structure by separating the Political Bureau from the Executive Committee and creating the studies center. Minister Birri stresses that if the Israelis withdraw he will not permit a return to the state of affairs that prevailed before 1982.

Al-Jumayyil Receives Soviet Ambassador

NC101818 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil received Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Soldatov this evening in what appeared to be a farewell visit. Asked when he will definitively leave Lebanon, Soldatov pointed out that every ambassador eventually leaves, adding: This is not surprising when the ambassador involved has spent approximately 12 years in Lebanon. Soldatov said he hoped that the president would succeed in bringing about stability for a united, independent, and sovereign Lebanon.

Initial Attempts To Form Strike Force Fail

NC110815 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Despite the meetings held by the National Action and Coordination committees, as well as their joint session in the office of Syrian chief observer 'Abd al-Salam al-Daghistani, the conferees have not reached agreement on the formation of a so-called strike force for the camps. The Amal Movement is to be excluded from this unit, which, according to prior arrangements, will consist of 200 men from various organizations and parties.

Sources close to the conferees ruled out any agreement on the creation of this force before the beginning of next week — that

is, if things improve. However, the situation on the ground is not as they would like it to be. Fighting resumed at 2030 yesterday, and continued throughout the night into the early hours this morning. The clashes were centered in and around the Sabra and Shatila camps, and were heaviest along the Hayy Farhat, Riha School, Al-Dukhi, and Military College combat lines. The 6th Brigade sided with Amal in the fighting, which featured the rockets and use of rockets and artillery, and included attempts at infiltration.

Sources in the Palestinian National Salvation Front have said that contacts with Amal have not led to the removal of the movement's barricades at the entrances to the Sabra camp. This prevented the evacuation of the wounded and the supply of food and medicine, as Amal is besieging the camps.

Meanwhile, 'Atif 'Awn, chairman of the Amal Movement's Executive Committee, has announced that no one should count on having things return as they were before 1982. He also noted that the concept of self-security proposed by some is completely rejected.

For his part, Minister Nabih Birri has expressed his belief that the security force will try to discharge its duties for 2 weeks. At that point, joint committees will be formed in and around the Sabra and Shatila camps. Their task will be to resolve all disputes and to help improve the atmosphere.

Birri said: We deemed it appropriate to create a security force that would help stop the fighting and bloodshed. He denied that any meetings have been held between the Amal Movement and representatives of the pro-'Arafat wing of Fatah. He noted: I have personally received a delegation representing the DFLP. We have no objection to the DFLP holding indirect contacts in order to remedy the problem in the camps. He added: The DFLP, by virtue of its relationship with Fatah, has managed to halt the fighting more than once. He said: We have been told in a roundabout way that the pro-'Arafat Fatah organization would like to establish a political relationship with Amal. However, we did not welcome this, and do not want any political relationship with 'Arafat's supporters.

Phalangist Political Bureau Discusses Issues

NC102003 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] On the 12th anniversary of the Lebanese war, the Phalangist Party has said it sees no difference between what happened in April 1975 and what is happening in April this year, other than the fact that the roles and places have changed without any change in the causes.

The party noted that the camps war has not changed, that the theory of the Palestinian armed struggle from the south is surfacing again, that the Lebanese remain factionalized, and that the state is not functioning. It pointed out that the sole difference is that the Amal Movement has replaced the Phalangist Party in confronting the camps. The party said that the only flaw in its objection to the presence of armed Palestinians more than 10 years ago was that it came first.

The Phalangist Party's Political Bureau, which convened under the chairmanship of Dr Elie Karamah today, called for taking note of history. It recalled that the war in Lebanon cut short the Arabs' war with Israel and that it started when the Palestinians entered the south and opened fire on Israel, disregarding the fact that there was no Lebanese or Arab decision to do so and no unified Arab strategy.

The Phalangist Party stressed that there is a desperate need to settle the current dispute over the authority and leadership in the country and to draft a new unified Lebanese decision on the main problem; namely, the stand on the Israeli occupation of the south, the Palestinian armed presence, and the theory of armed struggle, which has surfaced again in the capital and the south. The Party said that dealing with these two issues is still difficult because of flaws in attempts at reconciliation. These flaws are as follows: Disregard for legitimate institutions and their replacement by organizations, a congress, and people whose views hardly reflect the will of the Lebanese. They are attempts by some local and external forces to exploit the collapse in the homeland and state institutions in order to change the Lebanese homeland, and the failure to confront the primary problem; namely, the wars in the south.

The Phalangist Party called for consolidating the reorganization of relations among the various Lebanese groups and guaranteeing their full participation in making national decisions and managing the state's affairs. It stressed that the Lebanese communities can only unite under state and government institutions.

The Phalangist Political Bureau discussed the acts of intimidation against the eastern areas, the last of which took place in Juniyah. The Political Bureau said that the objective of these acts is to force the Christians to accept a homeland and a way of life that they cannot accept under any circumstances. The bureau added that the Phalangist Party supports the Christians and shares their stand. The bureau urged security groups to intensify their surveillance and vigilance. It expressed concern over what happened in the township of Bsaba in Iqlim al-Kharrub, wondering whether this is not a link in the chain of community displacement and separation that has been taking place in the mountain areas and the south in recent years.

Finally, the Phalangist Party described as important the Vatican's recent move to help Lebanon in its ordeal because the Vatican expresses the commitment of the Apostolic See to the Lebanese issue. The party said that all quarters support this move. It also said that, in addition to the help of the Vatican, Lebanon needs an understanding with Syria to define their relationship.

ASL Spokesman Denies Lahd Wounded in Ambush

JN111129 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1100 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] A spokesman of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] command has denied some reports that Staff Major General Antoine Lahd was wounded in an armed ambush in the town of 'Aytarun last Tuesday. The spokesman asserted that this report is totally baseless. The spokesman said that an explosive charge

went off near a gas station in 'Aytarun as an ASL patrol was passing. The explosion caused no casualties.

Syrian Intelligence Personnel Wounded in Clash

NC101816 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Security sources have revealed that a clash took place yesterday at a roadblock manned by Junblatt's gunmen in Khaldah. The gunmen clashed with Syrian intelligence personnel when the latter tried to make an arrest. Three Syrian intelligence men were wounded.

Owner of Unexploded Sidon Car Bomb Arrested

NC101955 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpt] A car bomb explosion in Sidon today left 3 dead and 33 wounded. Another booby-trapped car, which was set off to blow up 6 minutes after the first explosion, was defused. Muhammad 'Abdallah Hamad, the owner of the second car was arrested.

A package of dynamite, batteries, and detonators was discovered inside the car along with an envelope on which was written: "Comrades. The starting point is under the military office. Date 7/4/86." The envelope was also marked with times for detonating explosives. The times corresponded to the time of the first car bomb explosion and the time set for the explosion of the second car.

A photograph taken at an arts studio in (Ta'nayil) and marked with the number 4,389 to identify the negative, was found at the scene of the explosion of the first car. The security police arrested 'Ali Salman al-Ars, of Zifta township, who was taking pictures, but who did not have proper credentials or a press card.

Israeli Radar Shelled; Border Crossings Closed

NC110738 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Members of the national resistance have continued their operations in the last few hours. They used rockets to shell an Israeli radar station in (Burj al-Muru) in the area of Bint Jubayl, and employed 107-mm rockets to bombard a position held by Lahd's militiamen near the town of Sribbin. Their activities left several people dear or wounded.

Meanwhile, the occupation forces and the militas have gone ahead with their unjust practices. The occupation forces fired machineguns yesterday at three civilian vehicles attempting to pass through the occupied border strip. Five people were wounded. The occupation forces have also closed all crissing points leading to the border. Lahd militiamen have bombarded the main road linking Jba' and 'Arab Salim, as well as the area around Al-Nabatiyah.

Palestinians, Amal Clash Around Sabra Camp

NC102107 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2045 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The situation in the Palestinian camps remains volatile. According to the latest reports, Palestinians tried to get through the western side of the Sabra camp approximately a quarter of an hour ago. Clashes involving the use of machineguns and rockets ensued between the Palestinians and Amal gunmen supported by members of the 6th Brigade.

Exchange Machinegun Fire

NC110836 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] An exchange of machinegun fire between Amal and Palestinian gunmen has been reported along the Al-Dukhi and Al-Sharq Movie Theater axes. This followed the firing of three artillery shells at 0835 today.

Finnish Brigadier General To Command UNIFIL

AU101338 Paris AFP in English 1330 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Helsinki, April 10 (AFP) — Finnish Brigadier General Gustav Hagglund, 47, has been appointed commander of the 5,000/6,000 strong U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) with effect from April 17, it was announced here Thursday.

Netherlands' Van den Broek Meets With Al-Asad

JN101046 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus — At 1130 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Hanz van den Broek, Netherlands foreign minister and the EC Council of Ministers chairman, and the accompanying delegation. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and the Netherlands ambassador in Damascus. The talks revolved around the situation in the region.

Makes Statement, Departs

JN101350 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1330 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, 10 Apr (SANA) — Hanz van den Broek, Netherlands foreign minister and EC Council of Ministers chairman, left Damascus today after a 2-day visit to Syria during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad.

In a pre-departure statement, Van den Broek expressed his pride at meeting President al-Asad. He said his talks with Syrian officials revolved around the current situation in the region, stressing that his contacts with regional states will continue for finding a just and comprehensive solution for the region with the participation of the EC countries.

Talas Meets With CSSR Foreign Trade Delegation

JN101259 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus — General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, received Frantisek Langer, CSSR deputy foreign trade minister, and the accompanying delegation. The meeting was attended by Deputy Defense Minister Major General 'Awwad Bagh, the chief of the Army Supply Office, and the CSSR ambassador in Damascus.

Talks during the meeting revolved around relations of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries and issues of mutual interest.

Kuwaiti Paper: Soviet, French Weapons Received

GF101740 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 9 Apr 86 pp 1, 19

[Text] Damascus — Arab diplomatic sources in Syria have said that Syria lately rejected offers by the DPRK and the GDR to dispatch scores of military experts and pilots to assist the Syrian Army in absorbing Soviet advanced weapons including submarines, T-80 tanks, and MIG-29, MIG-31, and Sukhoi-27 aircraft, which will be supplied to Syria shortly. According to recent reports, Syria has actually received a number of T-80 tanks and MIG-29 aircraft.

The sources added that Eastern Bloc countries have begun to present arms sales offers to Syria, especially in light of the escalating tension along its border with the Zionist entity and the possibility of an all-out Israeli attack on Syria.

The sources said that the Syrians prefer self-reliance with regard to military affairs more than any time before, especially as Syria does not expect an active Arab intervention on its side in the event of an outbreak of a new war with Israel.

Western sources in Paris have revealed that 30 Syrian pilots arrived in France late last week to undergo training on the advanced French Mirage-3 and Mirage-2000 aircraft following a huge French arms deal between the two countries. The sources added that French ships recently unloaded French-made air-to-air and air-to-surface missiles at the Syrian port of Al-Ladhiqiyah.

Reagan Reportedly Favors 'Reprisal' Against Libya

JN101327 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] In the Mediterranean, orders have been issued from the U.S. Pentagon to 20 ships accompanying the 2 U.S. aircraft carriers to remain in the Mediterranean until further notice. Reports quoted U.S. officials as saying that the aircraft carrier *America* has canceled its scheduled visit to the French southern coast to remain on the high seas. The aircraft carrier *Coral Sea*, now anchored at a Spanish Port, has also postponed its return to the United States.

Observers linked this U.S. military procedure with President Reagan's statements yesterday attacking Libya. The observers asserted that Washington is preparing for a new aggression against the Libyan people. This was affirmed by U.S. television networks last night. U.S. television networks said that the United States is making preparations to launch what they called reprisal operations against Libya.

The CBS network cited an informed source at the White House as saying that President Reagan has endorsed the principle of a reprisal military operation against Libya. It said that the Pentagon has in fact selected military targets and training camps in Libya for such strikes.

AL-BA'TH on U.S. Preparations for 'Aggression'

JN110703 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 11 Apr 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Eventual Aggression and Arab Prepararedness for Confrontation" *AL-BA'TH* says: The United States continues to announce that it is sending more warships to the Mediterranean basin while U.S. political activities have intensified in Europe and the Middle East to garner support for an eventual U.S. aggression against the Arab nation.

As usual, U.S. policy proceeds along two parallel lines, which complement each other. The United States is completing its military preparations while politically trying to neutralize as

many Arab regimes as possible and gain the support of Mediterranean European countries.

To justify his military preparations against Libya, the U.S. President speaks about terrorism in an attempt to cover up for the institutionalized U.S. terrorism.

AL-BA'TH adds: Since the U.S. schemes are always made to serve Zionism, we in Arab Syria are confident that the entire Arab power will not be neutralized or deceived. We are also confident that the pan-Arab logic will have the upper hand against all the Camp David agents who have been recurited as tools in the eventual aggression.

Damascus Warns Against U.S. Moves

JN111335 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: The Reagan administration is seriously escalating its onslaught against the Arab nation with a view to imposing a U.S. political solution on the Arabs and forcing them to submit to Israel's aggressive, expansionist terms. The U.S. Administration has paved the way for the new onslaught with provocative, political moves represented by the current tours by U.S. Vice President George Bush, Richard Murphy, and Armacost of some countries in the Middle East and the dispatch of more warships and aircraft carriers to the Mediterranean Sea in a military show of force to spread an atmosphere of tension and terrorism in the region prior to aggression.

George Bush announced 2 days ago that the U.S. Administration is preparing for military intervention in the region and that it is not waiting for an invitation from anyone in order to carry out this intervention. Under these threats by Bush, the United States is massing the largest naval force in the Mediterranean and is dispatching some of its warships to the port of Haifa in an intentional heightening of tension.

The U.S. Administration has also leaked reports that the decision for military action agaisnt the Libyan Jamahariyah has already been made. In fact, U.S. officials have gone so far in their aggressive arrogance as to openly announce the decision for aggression and the details of the U.S. military plan, which is being coordinated with Israel and the Egyptian regime. This has made observers point out clearly that the U.S. preparations and military buildup are for new hostile operations in the region to achieve what U.S. President Reagan terms strategic consensus in the Middle East, in other words, making the Arabs mere tools for protecting Israel's security and expansion, as well as U.S. interests.

The U.S. Administration is committing a grave mistake when it makes its calculations on this basis. The United States has previously tried force and aggression in the region and reaped failure and disgrace. What happened to the U.S. military intervention in Lebanon is still vivid in our minds. The U.S. Administration should not ignore one basic fact, namely, that the dangers resulting from any stupid aggression will not be confined to the Middle East, but will include other areas and threaten world peace and security.

The Arab steadfast forces headed by Syria and the Arab masses will continue to confront imperialist and Zionist plots regardless of any pressure. In this firm, principled stand they depend on a solid base of self-confidence, the solidarity of the Arab masses, world public support for the just cause they are defending, and the support of world progressive, freedom forces headed by the friendly USSR. The Arab region will not be a closed zone for U.S. and Israeli plans as Washington and Tel Aviv imagine. The Arab national liberation movement and its masses are the decisionmakers. They alone can determine the course of events and developments in the interest of Arab objectives of liberating land and regaining rights.

Further Coverage of National Unity Crisis

Peres: Post-Rotation Still Open

TA101627 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The prime minister and vice prime minister will meet tomorrow morning in Jerusalem to conclude the details regarding the government portfolio exchange which is part of the proposal to solve the Moda'i crisis. According to this proposal, Yitzhaq Moda'i will receive the foreign affairs portfolio next week and keep it until the rotation, and Yitzhaq Shamir will serve as finance minister during this period.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that Mr Peres has said that the possibility that he will serve as both finance minister and vice prime minister after the rotation remains open and will be discussed in the future.

This evening the Likud ministers will convene to discuss and approve the proposal for solving the crisis. Minister Shamir's associates stressed that the 6 months during which Shamir is scheduled to be finance minister are very important, because they will be good preparation for his return as prime minister.

Labor Convention Supports Peres

TA102315 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The Labor Party Convention tonight took note of the prime minister's remarks that the party will fulfill all clauses of the coalition agreement and that whoever violates any of the agreement's clauses is jeopardizing the national unity government. Mr Peres' proposal received the support of most of the delegates, with only 8 out of about 3,000 delegates opposing it. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav reports that Peres said we must continue the economic program, promising that he will be the servant of the growth stage just as he was the slave of the curbing stage. The first session of the Labor Party convention ended this evening. The party will have another session in a month to elect members of party institutions.

Likud Okays Portfolio Exchange

TA110555 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Excerpts] A new political situation will begin emerging today after a series of meetings take place. The Likud ministers accepted the proposed portfolio exchange only after more than 3 hours of deliberations last night. Our correspondent Gid'on Remez, who spent last night at the foreign minister's office, is with us in the studio to report:

The affair lasted close to 4 hours. The star, Yitzhaq Moda'i, was the first one to arrive and the last to leave but refused to say one word, so we could not check with him on the numerous reports that the deal approved last night started to brew as early as the beginning of this week, perhaps even before the famous news conference in which he announced his willingness to submit his resignation. It seems that Moda'i decided to be careful about what he says this time after reaping the maximum benefit from the crisis. Ari'el Sharon also refused to answer our questions as to whether he recognizes his fatherhood over the musical chairs plan and upon arriving to the meeting merely expressed his confidence that his plan would be accepted.

The argument lasted over 3 hours. Upon emerging from the meeting after midnight, the Herut ministers hastily departed. Arens refused to comment and we failed to catch up with David Levi although we ran after him. We were later informed by officials in his office that he was still worried and feared that Shamir would be worn thin by the Treasury at a time when he should be keeping his strength for the rotation. Shamir himself sounded tired but quite calm.

[Begin Shamir recording] After a thorough discussion, the Likud ministers decided on an exchange between the Finance and the Foreign Ministry portfolios until the rotation occurs. I am very satisfied that through this decision we enable the continued existence of the national unity government. [end recording]

Shamir added: We did not take any dictate and we did not go back on our objection of the undermining of Mr Moda'i's status.

[Begin Shamir recording] We actually did not change his status. I think the status of a foreign minister is no less than that of a finance minister. [end recording]

In reply to my question Shamir said: No agreement has yet been reached about other appointments or changes.

[Begin Shamir recording] I will confer with Moda'i tomorrow. I will tell him some things about the Foreign Ministry and he will tell me about the Finance Ministry. We will yet hold quite a few meetings. I will also confer with the prime minister tomorrow and we will discuss the form and time of the exchange as well as other related problems. [end recording]

Shamir did not mince his words when he replied to our question as to whether he was happy about transferring from the Foreign Ministry to the Treasury.

[Begin Shamir recording] I have become used to the Foreign Ministry. I have been here 6 years and I like the job. It is not that simple to start in a new ministry. However, I hope the other Cabinet members help me to have this 6-month period without any difficulties or mishaps. [end recording]

Six months: Should we infer that it was agreed that upon the rotation of the premiership Moda'i will return to the Treasury, or did the compromise agreement include some understanding with the Alignment about the distribution of the portfolios after the rotation? Shamir and his colleagues all say: Nothing has been changed in the coalition agreement. Shamir reiterated time and again: An agreement is an agreement.

Moda'i Not in Finance After Rotation

TA111210 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] As early as yesterday the prime minister made plain to the Alignment ministers that Minister Moda'i will not serve again as finance minister after the rotation. An agreement to this effect was reached between Peres and the vice prime minister. This has been learned by our correspondent Amnon Nadav.

Most members of the Liberal Party faction in the Knesset object to this agreement. Senior sources told our correspondent that Minister Moda'i was misled to believe that the finance portfolio would be given back to him. The Liberal faction will meet tomorrow evening to discuss the issue and the Likud faction will meet later. There are also members of the Alignment faction who object to the agreement.

The prime minister will confer this afternoon with the vice prime minister to discuss the portfolio exchange in the government. This morning, the matter was discussed by the Alignment ministers.

Press on Portfolio Compromise

TA110650 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0430 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Review of the morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] Referring to the government crisis, *DAVAR* writes that a solution has been reached that obviates disbandment of the government. However, there can always be surprises in politics. At this stage, it is better to preserve the government through an arrangement that guarantees normal functioning and proper cooperation than to impose early elections on the country. However, if normal functioning and a joint policy cannot be guaranteed it would be better to disband the government.

HATZOFE wonders whether Shim'on Peres will be able to find a common language with Yitzhaq Moda'i in the job of foreign minister in view of the fact that he cannot accept him as finance minister. Minister Moda'i's temperament is different from that of Shamir, and the rancor in his relationship with the prime minister might lead to a far more serious crisis than the present one in the future. The angels of compromise had better look for more serious proposals to restore the modus vivendi in the unity government.

'AL HAMISHMAR also criticizes the compromise proposal, saying that the meaning of the appointment of Yitzhaq Moda'i as foreign minister is clear: The prime minister does not regard foreign policy as a very serious business and he is prepared to entrust it to someone he does not trust, as was proven in this latest crisis. The promotion of peace calls for subtlety, utmost flexibility, and foresight. Had Moda'i possessed all these qualities as finance minister Peres would not have demanded his replacement. If there is no last-minute development in the Likud we will be able to say: The unity government has been spared; the rotation has been spared; Shim'on Peres' credibility has been spared; Yitzhaq Shamir's upcoming premiership has been spared; Moda'i's status has been spared; everybody has been salvaged and spared; only peace, and the future of our children and ourselves have lost.

THE JERUSALEM POST believes that the positions of Shamir and Moda'i on foreign affairs are not too far apart. If Mr Moda'i also brings the diplomatic tact he has displayed in domestic politics to his new post, the country's foreign relations may end up in deep trouble. This arrangement might deal a heavy blow to the Alignment's hopes of continuing the peace process. Fortunately, Yitzhaq Rabin is to stay on as defense minister, and thus assure the Alignment's input on foreign affairs. Long thought to be rather to the right of Mr Peres on Arab policy, the defense minister emerged from the Labor Party convention this week as a force for liberalism in the search for peace. This alone is reason for optimism.

Finally, *HAMODI'A* believes it cannot yet be said for certain that when the time comes the rotation of the premiership will be carried out and that the Labor Party will not find another pretext to bring about elections if the rotation takes place. It would seem from the Alignment's willingness to give up on early elections at this point that it is not certain this is the right time from its point of view to disband the government.

Canada's Clark Arrives for Visit, Met by Shamir

TA101753 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs Charles Joseph Clark arrived in Israel this evening for a 4-day visit. Our correspondent Dan Eshel reports that Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir welcomed him at the airport, saying that Clark's visit to Israel, following a similar visit to Jordan and Egypt, will help him better understand Middle East problems.

Meets With Peres

TA111333 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Canada's secretary of state for external affairs has said his country is interested in the economic development plan for the Middle East. In a meeting with Prime Minister Peres today in Jerusalem, Joe Clark asked for more details about the plan. Our correspondent Gid'on Remez notes that Canada is one of the seven Western industrialized states that Mr Peres wants to discuss the plan with. This discussion is to take place in the meeting in Tokyo next month, and these states are expected to finance it.

The Canadian minister praised the prime minister's statement regarding recognition of the Palestinian nation. Mr Peres told his interlocutor that Israel should continue to cultivate an atmosphere of openness in the territories and should allow the inhabitants to run their own lives. He also said the negotiations with Egypt can be concluded in the near future, and that efforts are being made, via U.S. representatives, to further the dialogue with Jordanian and Palestinian representatives.

Shamir Meets With Armacost, Ghali on Regional Issues

TA101234 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Report by foreign affairs correspondent Gid'on Remez]

[Excerpt] There have been a large number of visitors in the Foreign Ministry today. U.S. Under Secretary of State Michael Armacost met this morning with Yitzhaq Shamir, and among other things, clarified that despite the remarks the U.S. vice president made in Saudi Arabia, the United States does not have a new initiative for the Middle East. Most of the talk was devoted to U.S. activity in Europe aimed at encouraging the Europeans to act against Libyan terrorism. Shamir protested the fact that the U.S. State Department had warned senators not to come here on visits. Armacost apologized for this, saying that this resulted from a mistake and a misunderstanding. They discussed the possibilities of continuing to encourage tourism, so that it is not harmed.

Afterward Egyptian Minister of State Butrus Ghali, whom the foreign minister had not seen for a long time, met with Shamir. The latter expressed his pleasure over the actual meeting itself. Although they reached little agreement — not even on the importance of the Taba problem and its place in the order of priorities — Minister Ghali did express his pleasure over having the opportunity to exchange ideas with Shamir.

Further Reportage on Egypt's Ghali Visit

In Favor of Non-Governmental Ties

TA110740 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 11 Apr 85 p 5

[Report by Dan Avidan]

[Excerpts] "We are not interested in limiting the relations and ties between Egypt and Israel to the diplomatic and governmental level, but in trying to expand them to include relations between non-governmental national organizations in both countries, such as the Histadrut," Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali stated in a meeting with Histadrut Secretary General Yisra'el Qeysar.

Ghali and Qeysar held their meeting at the V.I.P. lounge of the Mann Auditorium in Tel Aviv during the Labor Party convention.

Ghali queried the Histadrut secretary about the working conditions and wages of Arab workers from the territories employed in Israel. Qeysar explained to Ghali that workers from the territories are employed according to the work agreements prevalent in Israel and receive the same wages as Jewish and Israeli Arab workers employed in the same jobs. Qeysar also noted that workers from the territories may vote and be elected to the workers' committees in their working places but not to the trade unions because they are not members of the Histadrut.

The meeting was also attended by Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Muhammad Basyuni and the director of the International Relations Department of the Histadrut Executive, Avraham Alon.

Interviewed on Bilateral Relations

TA111110 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 11 Apr 86 p 5

[Report on interview with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, by Dan Avidan on 9 April; place not given]

[Excerpt] Ghali begins by saying that he feels a great deal of warmth during his current visit in Israel. "I feel a climate of euphoria around me," he says. His talks with leading Israeli officials have been very candid and he sees this as the highlight of his present trip.

"Peace between us has been cold for the last 4 years. We are now using new heaters to thaw the freeze, and I am one of them," he notes. The minister points out that contacts between representatives of both countries have recently increased. "Minister Sharir and Knesset Member Abba Eban came to Cairo while Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister 'Abd al-Hadi Muhammad Qandil, and now myself, have come here. The machine is working again and the very resumption of contacts between leading Egyptian and Israel officials is very important to avoid misconceptions on one side about the other. Over the last 2 years there has hardly been any dialogue between us and this in itself impeded the warming of peaceful relations between the two countries," Ghali added.

Ghali draws an analogy between the renewal of the dialogue between Egypt and Israel and a car that had been stuck for a long time and is now again moving at 20 km per hour. If we solve the problem of Tabah, he says, the car will start moving at 40 km per hour, and as the process moves on the car will also pick up speed.

Nevertheless, the Egyptian minister warns that a solution of the Tabah dispute, which he sees as being within reach, will not change all the problems pending between the two countries overnight. A settlement of the Tabah dispute would improve relations between Egypt and Israel, but if Israel accepts just that and does not take additional steps to promote a comprehensive agreement in the region the process will once again be halted. The problem, Ghali notes, will be to maintain the momentum of the dialogue and the rapprochement once the Tabah problem has been solved since, according to him, the peace treaty is not only a signed piece of paper but a continuing process which should not be allowed to halt.

According to Dr Ghali, it is very important that Israel improve the quality of life of the inhabitants of the territories and grant them political freedom of action. In this context, Ghali praised Peres' speech to the Labor Party convention in which the prime minister declared that the Palestinians are a nation. Ghali does not share the fear, in the wake of the murder of the mayor of Nabulus, Zafir al-Masri, that the concession of more political freedom to the inhabitants of the territories will lead to a strengthening of extremist elements who will silence the moderate majority.

In his opinion, there is no chance of including the Palestinians in the political process as long as Israel adopts heavy-handed policies toward the inhabitants of the territories, such as blowing up houses, carrying out administrative detentions, and perpetuating

the occupation. "As early as in the autonomy negotiations we made it clear that as the condition of the inhabitants of the territories worsens so will the chances decrease that these people will agree to take part in political negotiations," Ghali says. He emphasizes that the quality of life of the Palestinians in the territories should be improved as an incentive for them to take part in the political negotiations. The implementation of a more liberal Israeli policy in the territories will deter extreme elements and will encourage moderate Palestinian elements to join the political process.

Dr Ghali does not believe that Mubarak's policy of support for 'Arafat places obstacles on the path to negotiations. He also does not believe that this policy has an adverse effect on Husayn's willingness to join the political negotiations following the freeze he imposed on political cooperation with the PLO leadership. Ghali explains that Mubarak's regime has been encouraging political rapprochement and agreement between Husayn and 'Arafat, and has been working on a political agreement between the PLO and Jordan similar to the agreement reached on 11 February 1985, because it believes it is impossible to include Jordanian and Palestinian representatives in the political negotiations in the absence of a Jordanian-PLO concensus.

Ghali points out that this has been Egypt's position since the beginning of the peace negotiations and that even in the Camp David accords it was suggested that the PLO representatives would have a place in the political negotiations. What is more important, Ghali adds, is that 'Arafat and Husayn should reach an either overt or covert agreement which would enable the formation of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that would take part in the political negotiations. Ghali reiterates that Egypt will not resume the autonomy negotiations if it does not receive a mandate to that effect from the PLO and if the adequate Palestinian and Jordanian representatives to such negotiations are not found. The idea to enforce the autonomy arrangements in the Gaza Strip first does not seem realistic to him as long as the PLO and the Palestinians object to it.

Referring to mounting terrorism in the Middle East, Dr Ghali notes that terrorism is an international phenomenon and is not confined to the Middle East. Consequently, he believes that the problem of terrorism in the Middle East may be solved only through collective agreements among the Mediterranean basin countries. The way he sees it, the United Nations could be the right forum for consolidating such agreements through the legislation of laws against terrorists and countries hosting them and by formulating agreements on cooperation to flight terrorism among the countries of the region.

At the end of the interview Ghali once again pointed out that he is optimistic about the chances of thawing the cold peace between Egypt and Israel and about making progress toward a comprehensive agreement in the region, which would be a basis for broader cooperation between Egypt and Israel. According to him, the message he relayed to Prime Minister Peres from President Mubarak includes unambiguous assurances about Egypt's adherence to the peace treaty with Israel and its willingness to expand contacts and bilateral relations. According to him, the right framework should now be found for expanding contacts and the dialogue between decision-makers in Cairo and Jerusalem.

Ghali contends that Egypt and Israel have recently not paid sufficient attention to the peace process. Hence, he believes the resumption of the dialogue will be a lengthy process, but he is confident that the efforts now being exerted in this direction will bear fruit. Nevertheless, Ghali says he cannot understand Israel's complaints about the small number of Egyptian tourists coming to Israel while it does not complain to the Greek authorities, to cite just one example, about the small number of Greek tourists coming to Israel compared to the vast number of Israeli tourists visiting Greece.

According to him, one of the main reasons Egyptian Copts abstain from coming to Israel is that the latter has agreed to transfer the tenure of the Bi'r al-Sultan Monastery from the Coptic Church to the Ethiopian Church. Ghali promises that as soon as the problem of the Bi'r al-Sultan Monastery has been solved thousands of Coptic piogrims will come to Israel and they will be followed by many other tourists.

Ghali once again points out to the warmth accorded him by Israel's leading officials, but admits that operative issues, such as removing the obstacles impeding a solution of the Tabah dispute and other problems in Egyptian-Israeli relations, were not discussed in his meetings. Ghali adds that he is leaving Israel with a feeling that his visit has contributed to creating a new momentum in the dialogue between the two countries.

Ends Visit, Comments on Talks

TA101914 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Butrus Ghali has ended his visit to Israel as a guest of the Labor Party convention with a meeting with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin. Before he left for the airport to return to Egypt, he told our correspondent Aharon Barne'a that he believes the reports he gives to President Mubarak on his talks in Israel will be in a spirit that promotes the peace process. Over to Aharon Barne'a:

[Begin recording] [Barne'a] Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali worked hard over the last 48 hours in Israel: a long series of meetings, four of them with Prime Minister Peres, two with the president and the foreign minister this morning, and one with the defense minister, which just ended. He also met with Minister Weizman, Minister Burg, and Labor Party and Histadrut leaders. When he left his last meeting a few minutes ago, prior to leaving for the airport, he told us the following:

[Ghali — in English] I will return to Cairo. I will give reports of this to President Mubarak and I will tell him that we find that both of our two countries have a very strong political will to reinforce peace, to create a new momentum in favor of peace, and to solve the...

[Barne'a — interrupting, translates and continues] Ghali said he will tell Mubarak that both countries have a very strong political

will to strengthen peace, to initiate a new momentum, and to solve the problems pending between the two countries. This will enable them to reach the comprehensive peace that is the common goal of both sides, and of everyone.

Butrus Ghali said he hopes that the reports he gives to Mubarak about his talks in Israei will promote the peace process in the very near future. [end recording]

Peres, Shamir Meet With Egyptian Charge Basyuni

TA110805 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] The prime minister, the vice prime minister, and a team of ministers held a meeting this morning about an issue related to the relations with Egypt rather than to the coalition. This is reported by our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami, who adds that the issue on the agenda may have been the question of Tabah or the plan for self-administration for the inhabitants of the Gaza District. The meeting was also attended by the Egyptian charge d'affaires, Muhammad Basyuni.

Messrs Peres and Shamir may confer on the question of the coalition before noon today. They will have to deal with the agreement on a portfolio exchange which had been formulated in writing earlier.

POST Reports Burst of Israel-U.S.-Egypt Talks

TA100921 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 10 Apr 86 pp 1,2

[Excerpts] U.S. envoy Richard Murphy spent two hours discussing the Tabah border dispute with Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd Al-Majid yesterday, two days after President Mubarak let Israel know he would soften Egypt's stand on Tabah.

The talks in Cairo were only part of a burst of apparently American-led diplomatic activity aimed at getting stalemated peace efforts moving again.

Mubarak met earlier this week in Cairo with visiting Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee Chairman Abba Eban. The MK [Knesset member] gave Mubarak a message from Prime Minister Peres, asking that jurists in the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks refrain from taking hard-line positions.

Mubarak promised to give instructions to this effect to his delegation head. At the same time, he expressed hope that Peres would tell Israeli Foreign Ministry jurists to soften their stand as well.

The two countries' delegations are to meet next week in Cairo to seek agreement on the terms of reference of the arbitration of the Tabah dispute.

During his stopover in Israel, Murphy promised Avraham Tamir, director-general of the Prime Minister's Office, that if next week's talks do not succeed, the U.S. will step in to help the sides reach agreement.

In Israel, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali told the Labor Party convention last night that only through "regular contacts, discussions, and meetings" could the obstacles to peace be overcome. Egypt, Ghali said, is convinced that "there is no alternative to peace."

Both Israel and Egypt must work together to confront the "effective alliance of radicals" which promotes world-wide terror, Ghali said. There are moderates in both Egypt and Israel as well as extremists in both countries, he said.

Ghali praised last night's speech by Defence Minister Rabin and Peres's speech of the night before, saying they had been a "source of hope and encouragement." Peres had said Israel recognizes the Palestinians "as a nation" and urged them to enter a dialogue with this country.

Reportedly Preparing Gaza Autonomy

TA110525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Israel, the United States, and Egypt are preparing autonomy for the Gaza Strip. This, from the Voice of Israel's political reporter Shim'on Schiffer. Prime Minister Peres discussed the plan with Secretary of State Shultz in Washington. The details are being worked out at various levels in Jerusalem, Washington, and Cairo. In the political platform approved by the Labor Party convention, there is no mention of the southern Gaza Strip as being vital for Israel's security.

Murphy 'Empty-Handed' on Tabah

TA110515 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] U.S. diplomat Richard Murphy has returned to Israel from Egypt empty-handed. He had been meeting with Egypt's President Mubarak in connection with the Tabah issue. Political reporter Shim'on Schiffer reports that according to political sources, the Egyptians are not prepared to accept U.S. help in determining the questions to be put to the arbitrator.

Prime Minister Peres and Minister Weizman are scheduled to meet this afternoon with Murphy. Talks between Israeli and Egyptian delegations are set to resume next week.

Craxi Sends Peres Message on Mideast Economic Plan

TA101815 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi says he is examining the practicality of Prime Minister Peres' ideas for a Middle East development plan. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that this is contained in a message handed to Mr Peres by the Italian Socialist Party leaders who arrived in Israel for the Labor Party convention. The message states, among other things,

that the two countries share responsibility for finding solutions in the region.

MK Dinitz Visits Sweden To Discuss Peres Plan

TA110640 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] Knesset Member Simha Dinitz begins an official visit to Sweden today, at the invitation of the Swedish Government. Dinitz is carrying a message from Prime Minister Peres to the Swedish premier on political developments in the region and the premier's "Marshall plan" for the Middle East.

Shamir Receives Romanian CP's Stoian

TA110850 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 11 Apr 86 p 2

[Report by Refa'el Mann]

[Text] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir met yesterday in Jerusalem with Ion Stoian, the Romanian delegate who arrived in Israel to participate in the Labor Party convention.

Stoian, a Politburo member and chief of the Romanian Communist Party's Foreign Relations Sector, reiterated Romania's traditional position of support for a peace conference with the participation of the PLO, and the establishment of a Palestinian state.

Shamir said that Israel is proud of its ties with Romania and appreciates the contribution President Nicolae Ceausescu has made toward the peace process, but he expressed reservations over Romania's support for the PLO. He said that support for the PLO conflicts with Romania's opposition to international terrorism and its condemnation of the Rome and Vienna airport attacks.

Chief of Staff Levi Notes Problems Facing IDF

TA101707 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi said today that during the next year the IDF will face three main problems: economic difficulties, routine security matters, and the possibility of war. According to the chief of staff, the IDF is facing financial difficulties even in essential sectors. However, we must not overlook the fact that the IDF's job is to defend the country rather than, as he termed it, drain it economically. The chief of staff was speaking with soldiers in the Jordan Valley, and our correspondent Ilan Ben-Dor brings an excerpt of his remarks:

[Begin Levi recording] We have an ongoing struggle, which did not start just this year. It so happens that this is the beginning of the fiscal year, but nothing dramatic took place on 1 April except for wisecracks. There is a continuation of economic difficulties and of coping with routine security matters; this is not merely a slogan, but is expressed in my talks with every company and battalion commander. Through what they do and tell me, I hear about these issues, both the economic hardship and routine security matters, as well as the possibility of war. [end recording]

Labor Convention Considers Foreign Policy, Economics

TA110705 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Apr 86 p 2

[Report by Roy Isacowitz]

[Excerpt] The Labor Party convention, which ended its first session last night, approved a moderate foreign policy programme and enunciated a worker-oriented socioeconomic approach somewhat at variance with the one being pursued by its representatives in the Knesset.

The socioeconomic programme will be voted on at the convention's second session in the middle of next month. At that time it will also debate the plank on religion and the state, and will elect a new central committee.

The entire foreign policy programme, as drawn up by the preparatory committee, was approved late Wednesday night. The most heated debate centred on the question of settlement in the southern part of the Gaza Strip, with the majority voting against including it in the areas to remain under Israeli sovereignty in a future peace settlement.

Otherwise, the foreign policy emphasis was on the necessity of interim arrangements in the occupied territories and the Labor Party's willingness to meet with all representatives of the territories. Prime Minister Peres entered the debate only once, to explain that Israel recognized the Palestinian people, as mentioned in the Camp David accords, and to stress that the Labour Party rejected the prospect of a Palestinian state.

The debate on the socioeconomic programme was dominated by anti-capitalists, anti-Likud and particularly anti-Moda'i sentiment. Economic Minister Gad Ya'aqobi lashed out at the Likud ministers who, he said, had opposed the economic stabilization plan when it was first tabled and were now pretending to defend it against Labor.

The plan, Ya'aqobi said, was drawn up by the Labour Party and could not have been implemented without the strong support of Peres.

Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Qeysar also lambasted the Likud's economic performance and mocked the proposal that Foreign Minister Shamir replace Moda'i as finance minister. "As far as I know Shamir doesn't understand economics and has never tried to," Qeysar said.

Referring to Moda'i's assertion that Peres does not understand economics, Qeysar said: "Now we will not only have a prime minister who doesn't understand economics, but also a finance minister who doesn't understand the subject."

Perhaps the most important decisions adopted at the conference were those which radically changed the party's method of electing its public representatives. Henceforth, Knesset members

will be elected directly in the central committee and in the party branches, instead of receiving their place on the Labour list from an appointments committee.

New Aircraft Detection Systems Installed

TA110930 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 11 Apr 86 pp 1, 11

[Report by military correspondent Yosef Walter]

[Excerpt] Sophisticated systems that make the identification of low-flying enemy aircraft, beyond the capacity of human sight, possible have recently been mounted on a substantial number of the "Chaparral" and "Hawk" missile batteries used in IDF antiaircraft units. This is regarded as a revolution that provides an answer to the threats posed by low-flying aircraft, and even more so helicopter gunships. This was revealed by the commander of IDF antiaircraft units, Brigadier General Yariv Eytan, in an exclusive interview with *MA'ARIV*.

This is the first time the Air Force has allowed the media access to the commander of the antiaircraft units and released the information about the new sophisticated systems, which improve the efficacy of Israel's air defense in the face of the threat presented by low-flying aircraft.

Brig Gen Eytan further disclosed that the IDF's antiaircraft deployment is capable of combating surface-to-surface missiles as well, and that the IDF has also devised methods to solve the problem of the Syrian SS-21 missiles.

Bir Zayt Professor, Publisher Fined for Fatah Links

TA110643 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Apr 86 p 2

[Report by Ron Jourard]

[Text] A Bir Zayt University faculty member has been fined NIS 15,000 — one of the largest fines ever imposed by a West Bank military court — for providing services to Fatah, the leading faction in the PLO.

Associate Professor Amin Farhan Abu Lail, 43, was convicted last Thursday in the Ramallah Military Court, it was learned this week. He was also given a three-month sentence but was released immediately, since he had been in jail since his arrest in January. The court said Abu Lail's publishing company, Dar al-Kalam, was a Pliaison office" for Fatah and provided work for Bir Zayt graduates who belonged to the group. Last year he sold the business to Fatah during a trip to Amman, the court said.

Over 50 Arrests for Robbery, Smuggling of Weapons

TA091821 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] The police have arrested more than 50 people in Arab villages in the Galilee and the Triangle, as well as 1 Jew in connection with the robbery of weapons from IDF bases in Samaria and the smuggling of arms from Lebanon. The commanding officer of the Valleys Subdistrict, Assistant Commander Yosef Wasserman, said that to date 9 rifles, 9 pistols, 3 submachine guns, and 250 hand grenades have been seized. Some of the weapons reached PLO members in Samaria through several suspects from a village in the Janin District. Some weapons were stolen from private residences in various locations.

Molotov Thrown in Al-Birah; Students Detained

TA101242 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 10 Apr 86 p 4

[Report by Yitzhaq Ravyiyah]

[Text] A Molotov cocktail and stones were hurled yesterday from the women's teachers seminar in Al-Birah at passing vehicles. No one was hurt and no damage was caused. The IDF detained 10 students from the seminar on suspicion of having thrown the incendiary device.

Curfew on Balatah Refugee Camp Lifted 10 April

TA101525 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1448 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The curfew imposed on the Balatah refugee camp this morning in the wake of rioting by masked individuals was lifted a short while ago. Our correspondent Ilan Ben-Dor reports that except for several gatherings by youths trying to cause agitation in local schools and in the Nabulus Al-Najah University, the memorial service held to mark the 40th day since the murder of Zafir al-Masri proceeded in relative quiet.

Economic, Population Statistics on Territories

TA101247 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Apr p 16

[Report by Aharon Pri'el]

[Text] Approximately 90,000 inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza are currently employed in Israel.

The Bank of Israel has recently completed a study on economic development in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza which indicates that between 1982 and 1984 the number of residents of the territories working in Israel increased by approximately 14 percent, but a slight drop was registered in 1985.

The survey was conducted by Dan Zakay, a senior economist in the Bank of Israel's research department. It points out that since the beginning of the 1980's, farming in those areas has suffered a slowdown, the GNP has only increased by approximately 1 percent a year, and for the first time there was evidence of unemployment in Judaea and Samaria at the substantial rate of 3.7 percent in 1984 and 5.3 percent in the first 9 months of 1985.

The economic decline stems from a drop in demand both on the local market and for exports, resulting from economic stagnation in Jordan, the Persian Gulf countries, and Israel, as well as from the fact that Jordan itself is currently producing agricultural and

industrial goods at competitive levels. The net unilateral money transfers from abroad, which had previously accounted for a significant part of the resources, have also dropped by 3 percent a year, mainly due to economic stagnation.

The population continues to increase rapidly, primarily due to the high birthrate. Over the past 2 years the population has grown even more because the emigration of the inhabitants of Jordan and the Gulf countries has largely stopped.

At the end of 1984, the population of the territories stood at 1,297,000, of whom 787,000 lived in Judaea and Samaria and 510,000 in Gaza District. The population growth rate between 1982 and 1984 increased to 2.8 percent, compared to 2.1 percent between 1980 and 1982 and 1.8 percent in the second half of the 1970's. This rate is still lower than that of the Israeli Arabs, which stands at 3.1 percent, but it is higher than that among the Jewish population of Israel (1.8 percent).

Poll Shows Ebbing Support for Kahane's KAKH

TA110720 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] The tide of voters for MK [Knesset Member] Meir Kahane's KAKH Party has receded considerably from a high of 9 per cent in August 1985 to 3 per cent in the poll conducted last month by the Smith Research Centre among 1,245 Jewish voters. But this is still more than twice the percentage that supported him in the 1984 Knesset elections.

In the 1984 elections, KAKH received 25,000 of the over 2,000,000 votes cast. This was 1.2 per cent of the total votes cast and gave Kahane his Knesset seat. Despite the recent drop in the polls, he nonetheless has as much support as SHAS [Sefaradim Shomrey Tora, Tora Observing Sephardim] and more than Shinuy.

The election results indicated his votes came mainly from the poorer development towns and the poor districts in certain cities. For example KAKH received 6.8 per cent of the vote in Hazor, 5.6 in Bet She'an, 4.6 in Netivot, 4.5 in Shelomi, and 4.3 in Bet Shemesh.

His strength remains in the same quarters — the development towns and the poor districts. Demographic data indicate that at present nearly 90 per cent of his supporters are Jews originating in Islamic countries. Among Western Jews his support does not even approach the 1 per cent needed to get Knesset representation.

Nearly all the voters for KAKH in the sample were under 39 years old. Being young, most of them were educated in Israel. Yet nearly 60 per cent had less than 12 years of schooling, a far higher percentage than among the supporters of any major party. A very high percentage of the KAKH voters appear to have been school drop-outs or graduates of low-level vocational courses.

A large majority of KAKH supporters are males, nearly half of whom defined themselves as religious or ultra-Orthodox while most of the remainder defined themselves as traditional (masorti). There were practically no secular Jews among Kahane supporters in the poll. This finding is of considerable significance, because they are more similar in profile to supporters of the religious parties than to supporters of parties like Tehiya and the Likud. While half of KAKH's gains in the March poll, compared to the 1984 vote, came from religious parties, mostly SHAS.

The employment situation of the KAKH voter is also noteworthy. While in the general poll 22 per cent expressed a fear of losing their jobs, a clear majority of KAKH voters in the poll expressed fear for their jobs in addition to those who had already lost their jobs.

Thus the portrait of the hard-core KAKH supporter reveals a young, under-educated male of Islamic country background, whose situation in the labour market is precarious, and who lives in a poor neighbourhood or in a development town which suffers from high unemployment. In brief, they are the disaffected, for they are at odds with Israeli society today.

Unlike virtually all other voters, KAKH supporters feel that the government is not succeeding in dealing with the economy and is, in general, a failure. Over all ministers, they prefer Interior Minister Yitzhaq Peretz of SHAS and Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon of the Likud; they dislike Prime Minister Peres the most.

Large majorities of KAKH supporters resemble Orthodox religious voters, in that they support religious values as the basis for Israeli law, see the expansion of religious influence as a good thing, and oppose secular Jewish positions generally.

One of the important findings of the survey is how the support for Kahane differs from that of the other parties in the centre and right of the Israeli political spectrum. Tehiya supporters are much like Likud supporters in most of their characteristics; they appreciate the government's economic programme, giving it reasonably high marks and appreciate its key ministers, including Peres.

Tehiya supporters simply have stronger positions on issues related to the Arabs. Their supporters do not defect easily to Kahane. They are part of the mainstream of Israeli political life. The KAKH supporters are distinctly outside it and hostile, with a religious twist. Because there is a broader population which supports strong positions vis-a-vis the Arabs and suffers economic uncertainty in these times, they could potentially feed on a much larger population.

'Inbari on Peres' Shifting Outlook on Palestinians

TA101144 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 10 Apr 86 p 6

[Commentary by Pinhas 'Inbari: "The Husayn Option Is Dead; Long Live the Palestinian Option"]

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' declaration at the opening session of the Labor Party Convention that he recognizes the Palestinians as a nation goes well beyond a semantic public relations gesture; it carries far-reaching political implications.

After waiting two years for the Jordanian monarch to show even a minute sign, Peres is substituting a Palestinian option for the Jordanian option.

Peres' declaration was made on the very day on which Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin allowed political rallies in the territories to be held with the participation of such Palestinian figures as Mustafa al-Natshah, the deposed mayor of Hebron, and Hanna Sanyurah — who had heretofore been considered "enemies" — alongside Israeli persons.

There were two primary reasons for the prime minister, and apparently also the defense minister, to change their minds: King Husayn's inability to make an Al-Sadat-like breakthrough in the direction of Israel; and the failure of his anti-PLO policy, as demonstrated in the large anti-Jordan demonstration at Zafir al-Masri's funeral, and even before that, in his failure to garner from the inhabitants of the territories the kind of support he sought in his speech.

The first sign indicating a change in Peres' positions came when he changed his stand on holding new elections to the municipalities in the territories, to which he was completely averse prior to the murder of Zafir al-Masri. Peres served as defense minister during the controversial 1976 local council elections; now he is telling his associates: We made a mistake we will not repeat this time.

Now Peres no longer thinks those elections were a mistake, and if this writer may add his 2-cents worth, I would say: The mistake was that Israel failed to pursue its policy of bolstering the political backbone in the territories, and instead forsook the mayors.

It seems that the war cry: "Beware of the PLO!" no longer scares Peres, and that the foundations of Israeli-PLO cooperation in the territories have already been laid. The aid plans conflict with Jordan's traditional policy of attempting to perpetuate this preference for the East Bank over its Western sister. Here Peres sees that the old Jordanian option is gradually, and by force of circumstances, turning into a tacit conflict between Israel and Jordan.

Egypt's support for the economic development projects for the territories creates another axis in the Palestinian problem: Egypt-Israel-PLO against Jordan. The United States also supports this new axis, naturally, so one may safely assume that Jordan will ultimately have to discard its old policy and renew its partnership with the PLO.

African Labor Ministers Side-Step Trade Union Split
AB081743 Paris AFP in English 1510 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, April 8 (AFP) — Labour ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Tuesday [8 April] accepted a proposal to set up a committee of "wise men" to resolve the conflict that has paralyzed the OAU's umbrella labour organization for more than a year.

The move was calculated to stop the conference from getting bogged down in controversial debate over the badly-split organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU). The OATUU, set up as a specialized agency of the OAU in 1973, broke into two at an extraordinary conference of the body in Accra last February, with dissident members pulling out to form a rival organization.

They accused the OATUU leadership of gross financial mismanagement, though some sources say the differences stemmed from an ideological divide that is at the root of Africa's political polarization.

The coordinator of the African group at the governing body of the International Labour Organization [ILO], Ethiopian Ambassador Kassa Kebede, proposed that the OAU Labour Commission, as the ministers are known, set up the committee of "wise men" to resolve the crisis ahead of the ILO's 72d congress in Geneva next June. The conflict within OATUU was both "unfortunate and deeply embarassing" for Africa at a time when it needed to speak with one voice, he told the labour ministers.

Mr Kassa suggested that an open debate would lead to further controversy, without necessarily resolving the issue. It would also be unfortunate, he added, to go to Geneva while African workers remained divided, especially since the forthcoming session of the ILO would discuss the long-delayed restructuring of the UN agency as demanded by most African countries. Furthermore, the June session would be the first to be addressed by a current chairman of the OAU, President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, and the president of the African National Congress of South Africa, Oliver Tambo, Mr Kassa said. This was important for the OATUU in view of its past struggle in support of the liberation fight in southern Africa, he noted.

Most delegates who spoke at Tuesday's plenary supported the proposal, and it was decided that five African regions meet to name a representative each to the committee of wise men, in which the OAU and the African group in Geneva would also take part.

However, Nigeria called on the conference to ensure that the countries named to the committee had no "vested interest" in the OATUU's fate, or were involved in spearheading the revolt in the first place.

The only dissonant voice came from Niger, whose delegate appeared to favour the de-facto split in the organization, and suggested that the crisis was purely and simply over the issue of mismanagement. The conference in Accra early this year democratically elected a new OATUU bureau after more than half the members had rejected the "poor management" of the men who had led the organization, the Niger delegate said. The old team had failed to present an audited financial statement though the body's membership had been demanding it since January last year, he claimed.

The OATUU secretary-general, James Denis Akumu of Kenya, against whom much of the criticism at the Accra meeting was directed, has insisted that the split is really over member unions' affiliation to World Trade Union bodies. Under present OATUU rules, they may not join such bodies as the Brussels-based International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) or the Prague-based World Confederation of Zaire Unions (WFTU).

Mr Akumu, who has led the OATUU since its inception, has blamed American-inspired interference in the body for the split, and insisted that the Accra conference was presented with proper financial accounts.

ALGERIA

Reportage on Foreign Minister's Visit to Yugoslavia

For Belgrade TANJUG coverage of the visit to Yugoslavia of Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, including talks with Federal Executive Council President Milka Planinc, see the Yugoslavia section of the 10 April Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Holds News Conference 9 April

LD102241 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2049 GMT 10 Apr 86

[News conference given by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on 9 April after meeting with military commanders in Tripoli to prepare plans to confront recent U.S. threats — recorded]

[Text] [Question in English] The United States is saying that Libya may be behind the recent wave of attacks. What is Libya's response to that?

[Answer in Arabic with simultaneous English translation] This is an old story which the world has been listening to for a long time, and the world has been [word indistinct] for some time. The world has no evidence or any proof of this old story. It is merely to justify aggression against an independent state to make it lose its independence.

[Question] Are you worried about the probability of the U.S. 6th Fleet returning?

[Answer] We have now finished preparing military plans for confrontation in light of recent U.S. anti-Libyan statements. The United States will be militarily defeated and will fail for the second time. This is an issue which has already been settled: If an aggression is committed against us then we will spread violence against the United States and against its civilian and military targets in all the continents of the world. This issue has already been decided. But the important thing is that from now on we will call on all the peoples of the world to expel the United States from the United Nations and from the UN Security Council. It should have no right to occupy a permament seat in the UN Security Council because a country which occupies a permanent seat in the UN Security Council should preserve world peace whereas the United States is a crazy country which threatens world peace; it now has no right to occupy a permanent seat in the UN Security Council. Efforts should be made to expel it from the UN Security Council unless the American people bring down Reagan and the whole crazy U.S. Administration.

[Question in English] Who could be behind these attacks against U.S. targets? Could Libya be behind the attacks?

[Answer] The enemies of the United States — all peoples on earth — are behind these actions.

[Question] Does this include Libya?

[Answer] There is no doubt that the United States has turned Libya into an enemy but we have not yet issued orders for such action. When we issue such an order — if a new aggression is committed against us — then we will issue such an order to all international forces which helped us and to the forces of the Pan-Arab Command to start violence against the United States everywhere in the world. If a new aggression is committed then all the threats which I have told you of in previous news conferences will be implemented, including making the Mediterranean into a war zone — which will include southern Europe — and sea and air transport in the Mediterranean will be stopped.

[Question] Can you explain to us what the United States aims to achieve by its political, economic, and military attack on the Arab region in general and Libya in particular?

[Answer] Its aim is to subjugate the Arab nation and to make Israel into the strongest power in the region. It wants to subjugate the Arab homeland to neocolonialism and to continue its siege of the USSR. Its strategy requires that all the regions which stand in the way should be subjugated to U.S. influence. Fortunately this brings us and the USSR together because we are fighting for our independence; but at the same time we are doing the USSR a service because we are fighting its enemy which is advancing at our expense toward the USSR.

[Question by TASS correspondent in Russian followed by Arab translation] Mikhail Gorbachev presented a new initiative for establishing peace in the Mediterranean through the withdrawal of the USSR and U.S. fleets. What is your position on this initiative? Why in your opinion did the U.S. reject this initiative?

[Answer] We supported it from the beginning; we support this proposal. This initiative indicates the USSR's peaceful intentions and our friend Gorbachev's wish to remove the danger of war from the world. This shows the difference between a superpower which feels its responsibilities toward world peace and which is the opposite of the irresponsible behavior of the U.S. Administration — a behavior devoid of any feeling of responsibility toward world peace. Togther with the peoples of the Mediterranean we will support the USSR proposal of withdrawing the superpower fleets from the Mediterranean. As for why the United States rejected it, it is known that it is primarily to protect the Zionist entity [words indistinct] and to punish the Mediterranean Arab countries. Therefore, to safeguard imperialist interests, the United States does not care about world peace.

[Question in English] Will the Soviets defend you militarily if the 6th Fleet returns? Will the Soviets defend you militarily?

[Answer] Generally we are friends with the USSR and there is an agreement between us and the USSR to consult each other during serious crises to coordinate our efforts.

[Question in English] In case of a U.S. attack, do you think the USSR will give military support to Libya?

[Answer] If the battle is against the U.S. fleet or bases in southern Europe we will not need foreign military help. However, if the

war escalated then naturally the USSR would not stand idle if a war was spreading further afield and was being waged by a superpower. Anyhow, any country that helps the 6th Fleet, be it European or Arab, will be involved in the coming war.

[Question in English] After the 6th Fleet left here it went to the bases in Spain, does that mean that Spain is now vulnerable?

[Answer] If war breaks out Italy, Spain, and the Mediterranean islands and any Arab ports the 6th Fleet may put pressure on will be within the circle of military operations.

[Indistinct question]

[Answer] The United States wants to sacrifice the interests of Western Europe for the sake of its own interests. U.S. interests prevail and it wants the Europeans to sacrifice their interests. This conforms with the policy of hegemony and exerting control over others which is an imperialist policy. The United States wants Europe to succumb to its will so it emerges as the winner and other people are the losers. However, the European peoples are aware of this and have rejected this foolish request presented by Reagan who is even more foolish than the request.

[Question in English] Reagan is asking the Europeans to join sanctions against Libya again, if they do that how will that hurt Libya?

[Answer in English] I have answered this in Arabic. Europe would be the loser if it answered America's call. However, Europe will not do that because Europe knows that the United States wants to sacrifice its [Europe's] interests for the sake of U.S. interests. Generally, if the American security all over the world it should be clear from now that the American Administration is responsible for that and not us in case it carried out an attack on our homes and on our families. [sentence as heard]

[Question] How would the Europeans be the loser if they joined in the economic sanctions?

[Answer] Because they have large economic interests now and in the future regarding Libya. Libya is a country very rich in gas, oil, and other natural resources; it has huge projects it wants to build and the European companies can benefit from these projects.

[Question] What is the significance of the simultaneous U.S. aggression against Libya and the current Zionist threats against Syria? Do you expect a confrontation against the two countries to occur simultaneously?

[Answer] Naturally the Israelis are the U.S. forward base and we consider them to be one target, however, they could not destroy the great Arab nation.

[Indistinct question]

[Answer] The confrontation with the United States will briing the day of Arab unity nearer and will push the masses toward revolution against any regime which does not support this confrontation. And if war breaks out the armies and the youth, and the masses will rise in mutiny against all regimes along all the borders common to Libya and Syria.

[Indistinct question in English]

[Answer] Losses are not important to us. What is important is that the line of death has been baptized by U.S. and Libyan blood.

[Question in English] One more question: In May they are going to hold a summit meeting in Tokyo and Reagan is coming with a proposal to accuse you of international terrorosim and to propose economic sanctions against Libya; France, Germany, England, and Japan will discuss this. I would appreciate it if you could comment on how Japan [as heard] will act.

[Answer] We welcome the convocation of this conference and we are prepared to participate in it because we are sure we will never be condemned in this conference, and that Reagan will be condemned. He has now admitted before the world that he practiced international state terrorism against an independent state.

[Question] You have offered to mediate; you have said you tried to contact the Americans to see if you could come to some agreement with them. What do you have to offer? What are you offering the Americans in the way of an agreement with them?

They say they want to get rid of you totally. What do you suggest as an agreement with the United States unless it has declared that it will abandon the policy of state terrorism as an agreement between the two?

[Answer] There are no negotiations with the United States unless it has declared that it will abandon the policy of state terrorism.

[Question] What do you say to people who say that the colonel has sent a letter or some kind of a message [words indistinct]?

[Answer laughing] If it exists let us see it. We challenge them to publish this letter. We defy them and challenge them to publish it.

Southern Europe To Be Included in Counterattack Plan

LD111504 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1445 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Apr (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution made a statement to JANA today and said that Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah rejects with unswerving courage the unjust and insolent military threats which do not scare it at all as the targets defined by the aggressors in front of the whole world are pure civilian targets which are completely free form any military presence. And since the threat emanated this time from the whole of NATO and is aimed at hitting at our homes and sons, the whole of southern Europe has been included today, Friday, within the Libyan counterattack plan without any discrimination.

Sources Cited on Reagan Planning 'Aggression'

LD101501 Tripoli JANA in English
1420 GMT 10 Apr 86

["Reagan Decides To Launch Aggression on Libya" — JANA headline]

[Text] Washington, Rajab 30, Apr 10 JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — U.S. television network, CBS, reiterated last night that Reagan decided to wage a military aggression against Libya.

Quoting a source very close to the dark house, the above network has not reported any clarification as to how this aggression is going to be carried out, but it reveals that this operation is necessarily not going to be launched from U.S. aircraft carriers which are still at the Mediterranean Sea.

The network, however, discloses that this operation might be materialised through the U.S. bases in West Europe.

In the meantime, Voice of America has said today the U.S. war department, the Pentagon, has issued its orders to U.S. aircraft-carrier, *Coral Sea*, which is now off the Spanish town of Malaga to be on standby and stay at the Mediterranean Sea for an unspecified time. Earlier, it was decided that it should soon return to the United States.

Sicilian Group Supports Expulsion of U.S. Bases

LD101212 Tripoli JANA in English 1430 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Rome, Rajab 29, Apr 9, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The masses of the Basic People's Congress in the town of Catania in Sicily Island south Italy have stressed its belief in the third universal theory and its immortal humanitarian dicta.

The masses of this congress which has been established of late following their first meeting have announced that they are ready to propogate the thoughts of the leader of revolutionary thoughts of the leader of the revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, expressing their conviction that the Basic People's Congresses are the true framework of direct democracy.

They have shouldered their responsibility to undertake the mission of instigating the masses of Sicily Island to struggle for the expulsion of U.S. military bases being an encroachment upon the freedom of the Italian people and threatening perpetually its safety and (?security).

On this occasion in their telegram to the leader of the revolution the masses of this Basic People's Congress have concerned their full solidarity with the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary leadership in bravely combatting imperialist plots. The telegram reads:

"We hold that the third universal theory is the road for direct democracy and the achievement of peace and the progress of peoples's".

Spokesman Denies Attack Planned Against Spain

PA101643 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1618 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Madrid, 10 Apr (EFE) — The Libyan people "have never thought of attacking Spain or any of its towns but of attacking U.S. bases" located in Spanish territory, a spokesman of the Libyan People's Bureau (Embassy) in Madrid told EFE today.

The spokesman denied the reports published today in several Spanish newspapers about an alleged attack by the Libyan regime of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi against Spain "if the United States militarily attacks Libya."

"Al-Qadhdhafi," the spokesman said, "would be willing to attack the U.S. bases because 99 percent of the people who live in them are North Americans, but we would never harm the Spanish people."

The Libyan spokesman reiterated: "We have never thought of attacking Spain because the relations between the two countries are very close."

The attack would take place, he indicated, if the U.S. forces return to the Gulf of Sidra. "At that time, the Libyan people would have to defend their sovereignty and their honor."

Jallud Receives Soviet Central Committee Member

LD110944 Tripoli JANA in English 0829 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 1, April 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud received yesterday afternoon Mr Konstantin Katushev, member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and chairman of State Committee for Foreign Economic Contacts who is currently on a visit to Al-Jamahiriyah.

QNA: Officials Confirm Unity Plan With Sudan

GF101414 Doha QNA in Arabic 0935 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Apr (QNA) — Two Libyan officials have confirmed reports concerning a Libyan-Sudanese unity plan. They described it as a first step toward a comprehensive Arab unity aimed at creating a pan-Arab entity based on cooperation and development.

In a statement published today in the Abu Dhabi-based newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, Colonel 'Abd al-Rahman al-Ubayd, secretary general of the Libyan Armed Forces' General Staff, said that the unity plan was presented to Sudan by Al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Libyan Revolution Command Council, immediately after [Sudan's] uprising, but the volume of duties shouldered by the transitional government precluded its introduction, he added.

Col al-'Ubayd denied any link between the intensification of Libyan contacts and efforts and the trend toward ending Sudanese-Egyptian integration. He noted that his country hopes

that the next step on the road to Arab unity will be a merger with Egypt after "it abandons Camp David."

In a statement published in the Al-Shariqah-based newspaper *AL-KHALIJ*, Ibrahim Jad, a Libyan political leader, said that his country has informed Sudanese officials of the resolutions adopted by the people's congresses allowing residents of Sudanese provinces adjacent to Libya to enter Libya, reside, and move freely within it.

Blast in Greek Cafe Reported; Damage Reports Differ

NC111031 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] AFP has reported that a huge explosion destroyed a popular cafe full of U.S. officers and troops in Nea Makri, which is north of the Greek capital, Athens. The agency added that the violent blast killed a large number of U.S. soldiers and left dozens of others wounded. The explosion also reached the gate to a U.S. military base, which is only a short distance from the cafe, causing severe damage.

This terrifying explosion created a state of confusion and chaos among area residents and in the streets leading to the cafe. The French agency also pointed out that the blast resulted in a great deal of material damage, and that the competent authorities have not yet been able to estimate the amount. The agency reported that the windows of a nearby hotel were shattered by the explosion, which rocked the entire area.

[Athens Domestic Service in Greek at 1500 GMT on 10 April carries an item on the same incident, which reads: "An explosion caused by a homemade device occurred at dawn today in the (pub ville) on the coast of Nea Makri. The blast caused only material damage, and shattered a number of windows in a nearby hotel."]

SUDAN

Defense Minister Reportedly To Retire

JN101120 Khartoum SUNA in English 1025 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 10 (SUNA) — Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah will not return to the People's Armed Forces after the expiry of the transitional period, the daily *AL-AYYAM* reported here today.

I will retire and I will not practise any political activities after the holding of the constituent assembly, first meeting current Apr 26 *AL-AYYAM* added quoting Major Gen. 'Uthman 'Abdallah.

Daf'allah Endorses New Police Pay Scale

JN041455 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Apr (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah has endorsed a new pay scale for the police force after it was reviewed by the Service Affairs Office to maintain the balance between the police force and the People's Armed Forces as it was in the 1976 pay scale. Police officers tendered their resignations at the beginning of this week protesting their service terms. The officers withdrew their resignations after meeting with the prime minister and the interior minister, who showed understanding of their demands.

Further Reportage on Libyan Proposal for Unity

TMC Chairman Expresses Support

LD101718 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, has emphasized that without unity this nation cannot be of significance. He explained that when unity is based on a popular foundation it is bound to succeed.

Receiving the Libyan Arab unity delegation last Tuesday, Lieutenant General Siwar al-Dhahab expressed his solidarity with and support for the unity proposal, put forward by the brother leader of the revolution, describing it as a practical proposal to achieve a cohesive and substantial Arab unity. In his statement about the proposal for Arab unity by the Libyan Arab unity delegation, Lieutenant General Siwar al-Dhahab said that the question of Arab unity is the objective which all Arab forces are seeking and if there existed Arab unity then not so much would have been lost.

Lieutenant General Siwar al-Dhahab expressed his thanks and appreciation to the brother leader of the revolution and said that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi was personally concerned and came to the Sudan to support the popular revolution. He added: In fact, as I stated before, we have never found a people who adopted a better stance than that of the Libyan Arab people and their leadership. Their moral and material support in terms of the aid convoys and in the participation in projects and in coordination in international stands and the revival of joint projects, all this clearly projects the extent of the ties between our people in the Sudan and the Jamahiriyah. Expressing his hope in the realization of these projects, Lieutenant General Siwar al-Dhahab asserted anew the principles and firm stand of the Sudan with the people of the Jamahiriyah in confronting the imperialist conspiracies.

Further on Settlement Rights in Libya

EA101114 Khartoum SUNA in English
0930 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, April 10 — The popular committees leadership in Libya has issued a decision giving Sudanese citizens the right to settle, sojourn and to possess lands in Al-Kufrah region, south west of Libya, as a practical example for the proposed Libyan unity project between Sudan and Libya, Libyan brotherlines office secretary here Ambassador Jum'ah al-Ghazzani announced Thursday. Libya, in its turn, is expecting a similar decision considering the Sudanese bordering region to Libya, Darfur region, north west of Sudan, from the Sudanese Government, Al-Ghazzani said.

On the other hand Libyan delegation member, currently visiting the Sudan, said Rashid told the daily *AL-AYYAM* issued here today that the proposed unity project was widely accepted by Gen Siwar al-Dhahab and the Sudanese people. He further added that the project will be laid down for the coming elected constituent assembly — beginning sessions current 26th April.

Merger Discussed With Officials
JN110939 Khartoum SUNA in English
0919 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 11, (SUNA) — Trade unionist movement leadership Thursday discussed with the visiting Libyan delegation a proposed Libyan merger project sponsored by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and economic sanctions called for by the United States against Libya.

Sudan Workers Trade Union Federation SWTUF Chairman (Muhammad 'Uthman Gamma) who was speaking to SUNA yesterday said the meeting had mainly tackled the Sudanese-Libyan merger project declared by the Libyan leader, we explain to the delegation that the matter will be discussed thoroughly by the [words indistinct] our different trade unions in order to achieve its planned goals, he said. [as received]

The Libyan delegation which comprises 11 members representing peoples congresses, armed forces and popular committees arrived here last Sunday to take part in the country's celebration of April popular uprising 1st anniversary.

Communist Party Official Criticizes Army Trend
JN101205 Khartoum SUNA in English
1040 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 10, (SUNA) — The leader of the Communist Party Muhammad Ibrahim Nuqud has lashed out as a contradiction to public consensus the trend aiming at the reinstatement of some members of the Transitional Military Council in their previous military units, the mouth piece of the Communist Party *AL-MAYDAN* reported here today.

Nuquad has further called for the reinstatement of the veteran elements fired by ousted President Numayri from the Army, the daily *AL-AYYAM* added.

AL-MAYDAN went on quoting Nuqud to say that the unity and the nationality of the Army necessitate the liquidation of all Numayri's regime's impact and the reformation of the destruction manipulated by deposed President Numayri in the Army national institutions.

Egyptian Ambassador Speaks on Numayri's Asylum
JN071032 Khartoum SUNA in English
1020 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, April 7 (SUNA) — Egypt's Ambassador to Khartoum Husayn 'Abbas Musharrafah stated that he had made contacts with the miniter of interior and verbally asked the attorney general to hand him over the cassettes that was said to be registered in the voice of ousted Numayri, who is now benefiting of a political asylum in Egypt, and any other documents showing that the toppled president is conducting a political activity against the Sudan's Government from inside Egypt. Musharrafah, who was speaking to the daily *AL-AYYAM* published here today, said if this is proved we will withdraw the right of political asylum given to ousted Numayri.

Meanwhile, he hailed the success of the democracy process now being practiced by the Sudanese people en the current elections, affirming that the success of this experience will positively boost the Sduanese-Egyptian relations. He also expressed satisfaction over the civilized style represented in the disciplined election process carried out by the Sudanese people.

Egyptian Envoy Comments on Military Support
EA092341 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1735 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Summary from poor reception] Khartoum, 9 Apr (SUNA) — Husayn 'Abbas, Egypt's ambassador to Sudan, speaking about Egyptian arms that have arrived in Sudan, has said that they are within the framework of the military support being offered by Egypt to Sudan. "He explained that this support is deemed to be an extension of the military support being offered by Egypt, and does not fall within the framework of the joint defense agreement. It stems from Egypt's belief that this helps in the security of Sudan, and that the security of Sudan is part of the security of Egypt. The ambassador added that three Egyptian aircraft have arrived in Khartoum loaded with various types of arms and ammunition, and full equipment for about 2,000 soldiers. He said two more aircraft loaded with arms, ammunition and equipment are expected to arrive in the next 2 days, bringing the total number of aircraft to five."

Envoy Address Not Shown on Egypt Television
JN101156 Khartoum SUNA in English
1026 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Khartoum, Apr 10, (SUNA) — The Egyptian television refused to transmit the Sudanese Ambassador to Cairo Al-Amin 'Abd al-Latif's address on the occasion of the 1st anniversary of April popular upheaval, Sudanese national newspapers read in their issue of Thursday.

The dailies said preconditions, as not mentioning anything concerning the ousted President Numayri or the malpractices of his regime were imposed on the ambassador's address.

Not only that but the Egyptian television also refused to transmit a film on April uprising.

Numayri, who was toppled in April 1985, is taking refuge in Egypt since then, and the Sudanese Government does not stop asking the Egyptian officials to hand him over to stand trial for corruption, fraud, tyranny, illicit wealth and other charges.

SPLA Officer on Intervention in Internal Affairs

EA091641 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Major Arok Thuon Arok, member of the SPLA high command and deputy chief of staff for administration and logistics, has commented on the news broadcast by the BBC on 8 April 1986, quoting the official Sudanese News Agency which had reported that the Sultanate of Oman would supply the Khartoum government with military assistance, of which one buffalo military transport plane had already been delivered.

In this regard, Maj Arok deployed what he called the response by some Arab and Islamic countries to the lies of the Transitional Military Council which has been soliciting for foreign assistance by portraying the conflict in Sudan as one between Africans and Arabs on the one hand and Islam versus Christianity on the other, at a time when the SPLM-SPLA has made it abundantly clear in its document and on several occasions that it is fighting for peace, freedom, justice, democracy, and equality with respect to rights as well as duties among all Sudanese citizens.

Maj Arok went on to say that in its principles, objectives, and policies the SPLM-SPLA absolutely condemns racism, sectarianism, and all forms of religious bigotry regardless of where it emanates from. These practices the SPLM-SPLA would fight against to the last man, he added.

Criticizing what he considered was an unwarranted meddling into Sudan's internal affairs, Maj Arok said that the Government of the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the Sultanate of Oman and those of other countries that have intervened and continue to intervene in Sudan should take their hands off Sudan and instead deal with the country as a single entity if they are genuinely interested in the good of Sudan and its people.

In conclusion Maj Arok stressed that it was vital for the Sudanese people to be fully alert and vigilant so as to be able to frustrate all the attempts aiming at the Balkanization of Sudan and its transformation into another Lebanon.

TUNISIA

Mzali Confers With Cape Verde President

LD110224 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Mr Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and minister of interior, this evening in the Al-Sa'dah Palace talked with President Pereira of Cape Verde.

After the talks they presided over an extended working session that included the members of the two delegations.

TAP has learned that the talks concentrated on friendship and relations of cooperation, and the means to consolidate them and give them more [words indistinct].

Paris Interviews Tunisian Ambassador

LD071728 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Unidentified correspondent's interview with Hedi Mabrouk, Tunisian ambassador to France, carried in the "24 Hours in Africa" program; date and place not specified — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Where do you Tunisians stand with regard to relations with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi?

[Answer] We have had problems, as you know: We are trying to overcome them. We put all the good will needed into this, and as you know, contacts have been made and we hope they will yield results. We are not motivated by aggressivity; we have only one objective, to be able to genuinely devote ourselves to the development of our country and obtain progress in the social, economic and cultural fields. We want to devote ourselves to this.

[Question] Do you have the impression of being caught between the United States, the Western world, on the one hand, and on the other, Col al-Qadhdhafi.

[Answer] Not at all. We have purely and simply a feeling of gratitude toward the United States. It helped us greatly while Tunisia was fighting for independence. This is something we cannot forget. There is, therefore, this link of friendship between us and the United States, and we are faithful to it. This does not prevent us from cultivating fraternal relations with all those of the same religion, with all the Arab countries, of which Libya is one. Unfortunately, there has been this tragedy, as you know, which caused the mass exodus of a large number of our citizens. There have also been other initiatives which did not favor fraternal relations, but these were not made by us.

[Question] Talking about the United States, a lot has been said recently, including here at Paris Radio, about a project for a U.S. monitoring station [base d'ecoute]. Is this true or false?

[Answer] When you think that Bourguiba has devoted 50 years of his life to truly affirm Tunisian sovereignty, one cannot conceive that he could really sell off one single square millimeter of Tunisian territory. The question is absolutely unimaginable and inconceivable; I am well placed to speak about it because I was personally entrusted [as heard] before the reconversion of the Bizerte base was started. The Bizerte base is currently an industrial base where, evidently, our Army is present, but there is not one single foreign soldier there, and there will be none.

[Question] Has the United States never asked for this? You may have refused it, but has there never been such a request arriving at a ministerial or presidential office in Tunis?

[Answer] Our cooperation cannot in any case be placed at such a level with either the Americans, the French, or with any other Arab country. We believe in our sovereignty in an obsessional manner and this sometimes causes us some difficulties in our relations with certain countries.

[Question] Tunisia celebrated the 30th anniversary of independence on 20 March. According to many observers who know your country well the political situation in Tunisia is tense; one may even say that your country is in the eye of the storm [words indistinct].

[Answer] It is a matter of knowing what one wants. When there was a single political party we were criticized because there was a single party. Now there is a political pluralism, which enables everyone to express his or her views and which truly allows for the emergence of nuances in the behavior, assessment and analysis of the situation. Because one is not used to seeing Tunisia in this light, but to seeing Tunisia as a monolith, one immediately seems to think that problems are hatched and that we are in the eye of the storm. The question does not arise. We are purely and simply a pluralist, democratic country where many people express their views, and one gives the impression of having some difficulty in maintaining the same line [orientation]. [sentence as heard]

[Question] There have, however, been blunders at certain times. There was a censorship of the press...

[Mabrouk interrupts] Censorship, well, you know that we are one of the few countries, if not the only one, where there is truly a blossoming, a beautiful term, even if the articles do not always have a beautiful fragrance. We are perhaps the only country in the region to have so many newspapers, including newspapers of the opposition and newspapers which are far from being obliging.

[Question] There will be Tunisian parliamentary elections in November 1986. Is this vote going to mark a new stage in Tunisian political life? Some political parties reproach your government for curtailing their maneuverability margin.

[Answer] It is to some extent a tradition with the parties in general before elections. They always try to justify beforehand the difficulties they might have in getting the desired support. What I can tell you is that the elections are conceived, and will be carried out in a democratic spirit completely devoid of the idea of achieving anything other than the objective of democracy and of free expression for everyone.

[Question] An election code is being prepared and this code worries the opposition parties [words indistinct].

[Answer] There are several ways to conceive an election code. Here in France one is well placed to speak about it. It is a topic which always gives rise to controversy, regardless of the voting system.

[Question] One last question Mr Ambassador: In the economic field Tunisia has been hit by the fall in oil prices, and its agriculture is not doing very well. Must Tunisians expect harsh austerity measures in order to recover?

[Answer] May I point out to you that Tunisia is also one of the few countries which has not had to postpone the deadlines for repaying its debts. This gives some indication of its health, its economic health. We are not dragging our feet when it comes to repaying our debts. And this is quite exceptional in our world. So, if we turn to our economy, obviously there is a difficulty which, as you say, comes from the fall in the price of oil, which also comes from the fluctuations of the dollar. Incidentally, this has its advantages in other areas. But what is obvious, and we are well aware of this, is that we have always calculated the limits of our possibilities as far as our resources are concerned, and we primarily base what we do on a policy of imagination, initiative and dynamism in the plans we conceive, and we are succeeding in this. This is proved by the fact, as I have just said, that we are actually a country that pays its debts, where extreme poverty is not the order of the day — except when some people with a sullen imagination come up with some problem and make a big song and dance about it. We undoubtedly have economic difficulties, but who doesn't? Even the richest and most powerful countries have them, but we are in a position to face up to them, and I can assure you that our development plan is being fulfilled with absolutely no difficulties.

[Question] Just one small question about tourism: Is the tourist industry doing well at the moment in Tunisia, because in France you have started a big promotion campaign for Tunisia — we notice it on the metro, on the television and radio.

[Answer] It's going very well. It's going well, firstly, because we are a hospitable country, because we are a fraternal country, because we are a country where we really try to offer hospitality and all that is most open and pleasant to those who come to our country, and also because we are making a great effort at investment in hotels and hotel operation. Despite all the difficulties which arise from time to time, and which are due to an incorrect interpretation of a given phenomenon — here I digress: There has been much talk, for example, of incidents that occurred in Zarzis involving our Jewish fellow citizens, whereas we are a country that is really attached to the unity of the national community in which, for us, Muslims and Jews enjoy equal citizenship. Despite all these pitfalls and despite these interpretations, which are quite often excessive, I can assure you that the planes and the hotels are full and Tunisia is happy to welcome those who want to visit Tunisia. Why don't you join them? You will be most welcome.

[Correspondent] [laughter] Fine. Thank you very much, Mr Ambassador.

SDAR

APS: Communique Issued on UN Talks With Morocco

LD101649 Algiers APS in English 1445 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] SDAR, 10/04/86 (APS) — The preliminary talks between the Polisario Front and Morocco are an exploratory stage designed to make the two sides start direct negotiations — as provided for in Resolution 40/50 for the finalisation of the cease-fire conditions and the modalities of the referendum for selfdetermination in Western Sahara without any administrative or military constraint, a communique released by the Ministry of Information announced.

The communique said the talks which started on Wednesday at the UN headquarters follow upon the adoption by the UN General Assembly of Resolution 40/50.

The head of the Saharan delegation to the talks Mahfoud Ali Beiba reaffirmed his government's commitment to the peace plan worked out by the OAU and endorsed by the UN General Assembly in its Resolution 40/50 which he said, is the outcome of the efforts made by Africa and the international community to restore justice and peace in Western Sahara, the communique said.

Diplomatic Relations With Guatemala To Begin

LD102252 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Another victory for the Saharan cause: Guatemala has recognized the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic. The two countries have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level from today. This was announced in a communique by the Saharan Ministry of Information. Sixty-four countries have now recognized the SDAR.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Reports on Constitution, Drought, Somalia

EA101432 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The fourth regular session of the WPE Central Committee opened today at the Central Committee hall with a central report presented by the WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam.

In his central report, the comrade secretary general pointed out that among the various important issues that the Central Committee will seriously examine is the scrutiny and assessment of the draft constitution which was presented by the Constitution Drafting Commission. He pointed out that after it has been debated by the people and been improved as a result of their constructive opinions, the draft constitution will be ready for its scientific historical mission.

In his report the comrade secretary noted that it was possible to create the material basis to enable the working people to become direct participants in political power as a result of the social and economic changes achieved in various sectors. He noted that as the efforts to prepare the draft constitution for the Peoples Democratic Republic of Ethiopia were extensive, and as this document is decisive in directing and establishing the Republic, great weight has been given to the preparation of the draft constitution.

In his report the comrade secretary pointed out that even though, due to improved weather conditions, this year's production was an improvement over last years, the demand for more food is still greater than that supplied by the country's production and emergency aid programs that are being carried out in the parts of our country which have been continuously hit by drought.

In his report, the comrade secretary general pointed out that with the help of the Ethiopian relief and rehabilitation commission and other foreign donor organizations, 4,119,201 people have received food aid and other help over the last 2 years at emergency aid stations established in 12 regions in the country. He noted that at present 157,654 elderly people are being taken care of at various shelter camps.

The comrade secretary general pointed out in his report that at present 180 bulldozers have been purchased and deployed in resettlement areas for development activities and 400 tractors purchased from foreign countries in addition to the 800 tractors assembled in the country are being sent to resettlement areas for the same purpose. In this respect, the comrade secretary general said in his central report, the assistance given for implementing the resettlement program and assisting our compatriots by the EEC, UN organizations, the Canadian and Italian Governments, the USSR, the GDR, Revolutionary Cuba, the DPRK, Czechoslovakia, and from the socialist bloc and other countries is exemplary.

The report pointed out that in the activities aimed at collectivizing the peasants in villages and improving productivity and changing social life, 2,839,293 people have been collectivized in Arsi, Shewa, and Harerge regions.

The comrade secretary general pointed out that in order to alleviate the transport problem 50 regional passenger buses have been bought and deployed in various regions. To alleviate the public transport problems in Addis Ababa, 50 additional buses (?will be deployed soon).

Regarding Revolutionary Ethiopia's relations with neighboring countries, the comrade secretary general pointed out in his report that the efforts being made to abolish the enmity with Somalia and create a constructive relationship is a sign of our need for co-existence and he added that since goodwill has been seen on Somalia's part, this beginning has given us great hope and our party and the Revolutionary Government will truly push forward toward this end.

The comrade secretary general pointed out that the hosting of the conference in Ethiopia by the concerned parties from Sudan clearly shows our strong interest in good-neighborliness and he added that since true peace and development can be achieved through cooperation and a relationship based on good-neighborliness, Revolutionary Ethiopia will continue with its efforts to carry out its obligations toward this end.

The comrade secretary general pointed out that there must be a means whereby North and South Korea can jointly host the 1988 Olympiad in order to achieve a better result. If Seoul is allowed to be the sole host of the Olympiad, the issue will make no contribution to pacifying the already tense situation in Korea and the whole region and consequently, Revolutionary Ethiopia will not be participating.

The central report presented by the comrade secretary general was unanimously adopted by the members of the session.

Members of the session also listened to the Central Commission report presented by WPE Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Central Control Commission Comrade Alemu Abebe and approved it unanimously.

SOMALIA

DFSS 2d Congress Adopts Political Program

EA101530 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Report on Political Program of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, DFSS, adopted Second DFSS Congress. Read by Mahmud 'Abdi 'Ali of the DFSS Central Committee — recorded]

[Excerpts] The Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] Political Program is the front's third program so far and was adopted in March, 1986. During the second congress which took place between 19 and 25 March 1986, the following pro-

posed changes were laid down in the Political Program. The first part of the Political Program is:

A. Internal Policy:

The front's internal policy includes the following points:

1. The elimination of the dictatorship of Mohamed Siad Barre and the restoration of the freedom of the Somali people.

2. The establishment of a democratic administration which adheres to the following principles:

a. The banning of laws and regulations and of activities and circulars calling for the suppression of the people by the dictatorship.
b. The establishment of a national democratic constitution which will prepare for free elections leading to parliamentary democracy.
c. The reorganization of the Armed Forces so that they can participate in developing and defending the nation.
d. The strengthening of the rights of Somali citizens and assistance for their full participation in the political and social life of their country.

3. The protection and strengthening of the Islamic faith which is the pilar of Somali society.

4. The removal of U.S. and South African [as heard] military bases and the freeing of Somalia from foreign military bases.

5. The safeguarding and strengthening of the sovereign Somali people.

6. Combatting nation-wrecking practices such as tribalism and [word indistinct].

7. The immediate unification of the Somali opposition forces, namely the Somali National Movement SNM and the DFSS.

8. The removal of any sort of inequitable agreement entered into with any party, government, or body, be it political or economic, which might compromise the independence and dignity of the Somali people. Clear examples of such agreements include those establishing the U.S. imperialist and the heinous South African [as heard] military bases in Somalia.

9. The caring for and aiding of Somali people who have become refugees as a result of the constant fighting.

10. The implementation of administrative decentralization [last two words in English] which works for balanced development in the regions.

B. External Policy:

The external policy of the DFSS is based on the principles set out below:

1. The country should follow a policy of neutrality.

2. The promotion of mutual understanding, stability, and lasting peace in the Horn of Africa.

3. The establishment of good relations with all nations and peoples in the world with the exception of South Africa and Israel and the re-establishment of relations with progressive nations which were severed by the Siad Barre regime.

4. The establishment of good relations with the progressive nations of Revolutionary Ethiopia, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and the PDRY.

5. The support of the liberation struggle of Palestine and the condemnation of the Camp David accords.

6. The undertaking of a progressive policy and stand against oppressive and exploitative policies which merely serve imperialism.

7. The support of all liberation movements such as the ANC, SWAPO, and Polisario.

8. The active participation in all the activities of governmental organizations such as the [word indistinct], the OAU, the Arab League, the Islamic Conference, and the Non-Aligned Movement.

9. The condemnation of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the call for the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea to be a nuclear-free zone.

C. Economic Policy:

The economic policy of the DFSS is as follows:

1. The establishment of an economic policy free from foreign capitalism.

2. The establishment of an economic program which will contribute towards :

a. Reorganizing production and promoting industries.
b. Increasing and improving agricultural production.
c. Improving livestock production, marine, and mineral resources.

3. The establishment of a settlement program for nomads.

4. The improvement of the standard of living of the people, [words indistinct] placing special emphasis on helping farmers and pastoralists.

D. Social Policy:

The social policy of the DFSS is based on:

1. The eradication of such evil practices as tribalism, bribery, nepotism, and (word indistinct).

2. The granting of full independence to the justice department in order to allow justice to take its rightful course.

3. The placing of additional emphasis on improving the educational system in order to advance Somali society.

4. The fostering of an awareness of health education and an increase in the number of hospitals in order to alleviate health problems.

5. The education of the public by the media on practices that will lead to national advancement.

6. The safeguard of society's cultural heritage.

UGANDA

USAID Authorized To Resume Operations in West Nile

EA102117 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The government has granted permission to the United States Agency for International Development, USAID, to resume aid activities in West Nile. This was announced by the permanent secretary to the office of the prime minister, Mr Bangirana, at a meeting with the mission director of the USAID in Uganda, Mr (Aldin Coker), last Tuesday [8 April]. They discussed emergency (? aid) assistance to Uganda. According to a statement issued after the meeting, a team of nine people was due to leave for West Nile yesterday for a study tour. Under the West Nile project the USA is to provide $3.5 million to assist previously displaced people and [word indistinct] to rehabilitate agricultural production in Arua and Moyo Districts. Mr Bangirana further announced an emergency meeting with nongovernment organizations aid coordination committee will take place on the 17th of this month.

CAMEROON

East German Joint Commission Session Ends

AB101520 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The 3-day third session of the Cameroon-East German Joint Commission ended yesterday in Yaounde. The session, which had been co-chaired by Cameroon's foreign minister, William Eteki Mboumoua, and the East German vice minister of commerce, Thomas Neuber, saw sensitive discussions between the two sides.

In the cultural and scientific fields, the two parties decided to elaborate together the cultural and scientific cooperation program for 1986-87, to come in force after an act that will serve as a base for relations in these fields. Both parties expressed interest of initiating the signing soon of a cooperation treaty in (?sports).

Progress was also registered in negotiations that will end with an accord on air and maritime traffic. On economic and financial cooperation, both sides exchanged views on projects in agriculture, animal breeding, health, city planning, telecommunications and infrastracture. The fourth joint session will be held in Berlin at a date to be fixed through diplomatic channels.

CAR

Bangui Trial of Student Activists Ends

AB101838 Paris AFP in French 1554 GMT 10 Apr 86

[By AFP Special Correspondent Jean-Claude Chapon]

[Excerpts] Bangui, 10 Apr (AFP — The successive hearings of the 10 CAR students being tried for "threatening the security of the state," ended on Thursday [10 April] at the Bangui Special Tribunal where the accused continued to plead their innocence and before the intervention of the public prosecutor scheduled for Friday.

Throughout these 4 days of hearing, the students, who are either supporters or members of the National Association of Central African Students [ANECA], were determined to show that their action was "purely of a union nature" but not political, as certain "university authorities" have accused them.

On Thursday, the last of them, Jean-Benoit Ngonda, president of the ANECA, wanted to demonstrate that in fact the trial was nothing but an "attempt aimed at eliminating the leaders of the ANECA." The bureau of the students union, which was elected last February, has never been recognized by the authorities in charge of the university. For Mr Ngonda, who says he was elected by 92 percent of the voters, this trial is above all "that of the ANECA and its president."

Throughout the hearing, the accused have been supported by hundreds of students who are packed within and around the Palace of Justice and who loudly demonstrate their support for them.

The trial, of which the official media do not talk, has however created a great stir in Bangui. Since Wednesday, nonstudent spectators are attending it with increasing numbers each day. Hawkers have come to settle all around the Palace of Justice, which has been transformed into a real "court of wonders."

On Friday, the public prosecutor will take the floor. He has called several prosecution witnesses, including the rector of the university, who has systematically been accused by the students on trial.

GABON

New Measures Increase Control of Resident Aliens

AB101712 Paris AFP in French 1440 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Libreville, 10 Apr (AFP) — At the beginning of April, the Gabonese authorities introduced new measures for the delivery of residence permits to aliens resident in the country. These measures which, an official source affirmed, are aimed at ensuring a better control of the alien population and at safeguarding jobs for Gabonese, have aroused some anxiety in the chancelleries in Libreville and the companies which employ many workers. The obtaining the residence permit, whose delivery has been suspended for many months now, depends on an individual work permit delivered by the Ministry of Labor or on the presentation of a work contract countersigned by the same ministry. In addition, a deposit equal to the price of the return journey by plane plus 20 percent for incidental expenses is demanded.

Apart from these measures, the cost of the ordinary visa for visitors has been increased to 25,000 CFA francs (Fr 500); the permanent visa costs 50,000 CFA francs (Fr 1,000).

"These measures demonstrate the immigration policy of the Gabonese state," it is said particularly in the African chancelleries where, while "respecting Gabon's sovereign decisions," people say they are "worried" by the consequences they might entail.

"The price of the travel visas is going to drive away our compatriots who have a business here and who are obliged to travel often," an ambassador from an African country said. Another ambassador was afraid that "the cost of the resident permit, which is compulsory for each family member aged over 16, will be unbearable for certain independent workers."

"The international crisis is affecting Gabon like many other countries and, in this period of lean kine, our first concern is to safeguard jobs for the Gabonese," it is said in circles close to the presidency of the Republic. "We want to discourage the aliens who bring us nothing and who come to take the place of the Gabonese," said General Jean Boniface Assele, commander in chief of the police force. "We do not want to brutally drive the aliens out of Gabon as it was the case in some other countries. We are hospitable by nature and, in the face of these problems, we have chosen a more elegant solution."

Finally, Mr Assele refuted the idea that these measures are tainted with xenophobia. "We have about 130,000 to 140,000 foreign workers of 105 different nationalities for about 600,000

jobs. Which country in the world could tolerate this? As for us, we accept them but we simply want to be able to control them better as it is the case in France," he added in a reference to French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's general policy statement.

ZAIRE

Foreign Affairs Head, PRC Envoy View Relations

AB111040 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0946 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 11 Apr (AZAP) — The excellent bilateral ties existing between Kinshasa and Beijing were examined on Wednesday [9 April] by citizen Mokolo wa Mpombo, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, and Mr An Guozheng, PRC ambassador to Zaire.

The two men noted with appreciation the evolution of the cooperation between their two countries and its strenghtening in the right direction desired by the Executive Council and the PRC government in the best interest of the two peoples.

China is one of the countries that contribute most substantially to the economic development of Zaire, especially in the economic and agricultural sectors.

Scibe-Airlift Continues Kinshasa-Brussels Air Link

AB101245 Paris AFP in French 0817 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 10 Apr (AFP) — A private company, Scibe-Airlift, continues to operate flights to Belgium in spite of the suspension of Sabena and Air Zaire flights along this route, it was learned yesterday in the Zairian capital.

Scibe-Airlift operates a flight on this route on Tuesdays, but it is expected to initiate a special Kinshasa-Brussels flight on Saturday in order to fly back school children returning to Belgium at the end of the Easter vacation.

Under the Belgian-Zairian air agreement, the air companies of the two countries are allowed daily flights but Air Zaire only operated two a week.

The Zairian company was planning to resume its flights to Paris which it abandoned many years ago as of 1 June, but since Monday, the French capital has replaced Brussels as Air Zaire's air terminal in Europe.

BENIN

Soviet War Veterans Delegation Arrives 8 Apr

AB101948 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpt] In 1 month's time, the entire world will be celebrating the 41st anniversary of the end of the Second World War — 41 years since humanity [words indistinct] international stability due mainly to the Soviet Union's victory over fascism [words indistinct]. As a prelude to this anniversary celebration, a delegation of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans arrived in our country yesterday in order to show its friendship with Beninese war veterans.

The Soviet delegation, which is headed by Major General (Usan Decov), chairman of the [name indistinct] branch of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans, met this afternoon at the Veterans' House [Maison des Combattants] in Cotonou with the Beninese Association of War Veterans and Victims.

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Receives U.S. President Reagan's Letter

AB101516 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The chairman of the CNR [National Council of the Revolution] and president of Burkina Faso has just received a letter from President Ronald Reagan in reply to a letter written to him by Captain Thomas Sankara expressing Burkina Faso's concern over the threat of war posed by the American maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra. Burkina and its revolution, which are solidly committed to all policies of peace in the world, cannot remain indifferent to the worsening situation, Capt Thomas Sankara explained in his letter, thus calling for general detente.

In his reply, U..S. President Ronald Reagan explained that the U.S. ships were using the international waters normally without any intentions of war and that peace will be preserved as Burkina Faso's concern is shared by many countries in the world.

Sankara Receives CEAO Secretary, Guinean Envoy

AB102200 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and president of Burkina Faso, this afternoon received successively the Secretary General of the West African Economic Community [CEAO] Mamadou Haidara Toure, and the Guinean ambassador to Burkina Faso residing in Bamako, His Excellency Mamadou Marz Diallo. After the audience, Toure, the CEAO secretary general, spoke to the press about the purpose of his visit.

[Begin recording] [Toure] The 11th summit of heads of state of the Community greatly honored me in appointing me the head of the institution. It was then only natural that I should paymy first visit to the president of the country housing the headquarters of the organization and who, as you are aware, is the outgoing current chairman of the CEAO conference of heads of state. In fact, this is what prompted my visit to the president of Burkina Faso this afternoon.

[Unidentified reporter] You are a Malian and you have succeeded a Malian as the head of this institution, that is the CEAO, which has just emerged from a political situation well known to everyone and which, unfortunately, is facing a very serious financial situation. Can we say that the new secretary general has come to assume office with new ideas and perhaps new methods to manage the institution?

[Toure] In fact, you are right to say that it is necessary to tackle the CEAO problems in such a manner that the proper ways and means be found to help the organization regain its reputation. I think that you are aware that I have just assumed office and that I cannot tell about my ideas concerning the organization and the new methods I am planning to adopt since an honest person can only talk about what he knows. I am not very familiar with the CEAO and I find it difficult, as you are interviewing me now, to tell you about the prospects, the methods I will adopt, and the policy to be implemented. I can only tell you that I officially pledged to do my best so that my mission may be successful and so that I can live up to the expectations of our countries' top officials, and therefore, of our peoples. [end recording]

As for His Excellency Mamadou Marz Diallo, he brought a message from Guinean President General Lansana Conte to his Burkinabe counterpart, as he told the press after the audience.

[Begin Diallo recording] I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to the comrade CNR chairman and president of Burkina Faso for the reception he accorded me. Although he is very busy, he agreed to receive me as soon as I arrived and this is due to the preferential links existing between him and his brother, President Lansana Conte of Guinea. My visit falls within the framework of the friendship and fraternal relations linking our two peoples, governments, and particularly our two presidents. I brought a message from the president of the Republic of Guinea, Gen Lansana Conte, to his brother and friend, Capt Thomas Sankara, CNR chairman and president of Burkina Faso. It is a friendship and fraternal message because our leaders always try to strengthen the friendship and fraternal links existing between our peoples. It is in this regard that consultations are necessary between the leaders to help exchange views and constantlyimprove the quality of our relations. In short, this is what brought me here. [end recording]

GHANA

PNDC Secretary Receives Visiting DPRK Delegation

AB101944 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] A three-man DPRK delegation today called on Ato Dadzie, a secretary at the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] Secretariat. The delegation was led by the Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs of the DPRK Kim Yong-sop.

Mr Ato Dadzie said although Ghana and the DPRK are both developing countries, the DPRK has made significant progress scientifically and economically under the chuche idea and this makes it necessary for Ghana to draw inspiration from the DPRK now that the country is trying to resuscitate the economy. Mr Ato Dadzie called for increased cooperation and interrelationship between Ghana and the DPRK in the spirit of South-South cooperation. He observed that there is more room for cooperation in terms of trade. He said the final document on trade, prepared by the Ghana Government, has already been sent to the Government of the DPRK for confirmation to bring into existence a formal trade protocol.

Mr Kim Yong-sop said the DPRK will do its best to uphold the friendly relations between the two countries. He said the number of high delegations to the DPRK on economic and political matters after the December 31 revolution indicates the growth in relations between the two countries. Mr Kim said the visit of the delegation has enabled it to see the level of development in the country.

Mr Nathan Kwao of the PNDC Secretariat in his contribution said it is the delight of any nation when other countries show interest in its welfare. He said the pursuit of international peace and security is vital to developing countries at this stage of their development. He said Ghana and the DPRK should join forces at international conferences to stress on the need for peace.

IVORY COAST

Houphouet Receives Burkinabe, Guinean Envoys

AB101200 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 10 Apr 86 p 10

[Text] "Friendship should be strengthened and confirmed. And it is only through constant contacts that we can achieve this objective. It is in this spirit that I have come with a message from Captain Thomas Sankara to President Houphouet-Boigny." This was stated to the press by Juste Tiemtore, minister and general coordinator at the Presidency of Burkina Faso, who was received early yesterday evening by the head of state at his private residence at Cocody.

President Sankara's special envoy did not disclose the contents of the message. He indicated, however, that it concerns the strengthening of cooperation between Ivory Coast and Burkina Faso. The Burkinabe envoy said that the delivery of this message also enabled him to convey to the head of state the thanks and gratitude of the brotherly Burkinabe people for his decisive and remarkable participation in the recent summit of the CEAO [West African Economic Community] held in Ouagadougou on 26 and 27 March.

Mr Juste Tiemtore also said that the discussions centered mainly on various questions that can enable our two countries to strengthen their age-old friendship. The envoy of the Ouagadougou government added: "We particularly envisaged the harmonization of the contacts which can unite us."

It is known that toward 1989, our country will supply electricity to Burkina Faso. In response to a question as to how he appreciated this form of cooperation, the Burkinabe statesman replied: "Although I did not discuss this with President Houphouet-Boigny, we think that it is the wish of our two peoples that this proposed interconnection of the electric power networks will be realized and I hope that the technicians in charge of this project and the ministries concerned will put their heads together and decide the ways and means to immediately implement this project."

Mr Tiemtore was accompanied by Mr Fidele Kientega, head of the Political Department at the Presidency; Mrs Anne Konate, secretary general of the Ministry of External Relations and Cooperation; and His Excellency Frederic Korsaga, Burkinabe ambassador to Ivory Coast.

The head of state, who had a particularly busy day on Wednesday, 1 hour later granted another audience to Mr Alexandre Nunes Correia, minister of public health, member of the Central Committee of the PAIGC, and special envoy of General Jao Bernardo Vieira, president of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

After the audience, the health minister told journalists that he discussed bilateral issues with President Houphouet-Boigny. Guinea-Bissau and Ivory Coast share the same ideals of peace and justice. They therefore want to work hand in hand for a bright future. Thus in the field of health, Mr Correia disclosed that some joint projects are being realized.

LIBERIA

Reaction to Student Injuries at Demonstrations

Government Denies 'Allegations'

AB102217 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The Ministry of Defense has denied allegations that 100 students were injured by soldiers using shotguns and whips at the student demonstration last month which resulted in the closure of all secondary schools in the country. We get details from James (Massa), in Monrovia, cabled to the Voice of America.

[(Massa)] The Defense Ministry Thursday described as false, malicious, and baseless statements by students that they were shot at during the demonstrations last month. A statement from the Ministry of Defense said no student or any citizen was shot during or after the March 18 demonstrations. However, the statement admitted soldiers had flogged students to get them off the streets. The statement said the whippings began after the students went on a rampage forcing their colleagues at the private schools out of classes and smashing windows and vehicles. The authorities said 25 soldiers were injured by the students during the rioting. The head of the student committee of the Monrovia Consolidated School System, Kai Morris Toteh, (?said on Wednesday that more) than 100 student demonstrators had been seriously injured by [words indistinct] and blasts and severe whippings. He said nearly 10,000 students had taken part in what

he described as a peaceful demonstration in support of a teachers' strike for back pay and restoration of a transportation allowances.

Commission Submits Report
AB102055 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] As you may have heard in the news the special 9-member Executive Commission of Inquiry appointed by President Samuel K. Doe to probe into the circumstances surrounding the recent student demonstrations of the Monrovia Consolidated School System on March 18 has submitted its report to the president. The presidential press secretary said the report, which was presented to President Doe, included recommendations pertaining to matters involving the teachers, students, and the Ministry of Education. The report also touched on other matters aimed at improving the educational system.

Meanwhile, President Doe promised that the government would give every (?inch) of the recommendations the desired attention. President Doe also promised that appropriate measures would be taken in keeping with the recommendations of the committee to avoid the reoccurrence of a situation like that of last month, March 18 incident. No detail was given about the report.

In another development, President Doe has appointed Mr A. (Nanlo Manley) as the superintendent of the Monrovia Consolidated School System. His appointment takes immediate effect. In a letter to Mr (Manley) today, President Doe challenged him to design strategies and implement policies that will instill discipline into the system and restore dignity to the schools' working system. Mr (Manley) replaces Mr (Walmer) K. Freeman. No reason was given for Mr Freeman's replacement. His replacement comes in the wake of recent student demonstrations last month.

MALI

President Traore Receives Ould Taya Message
AB102125 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2015 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpts] General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian Peopie, and president of the republic, received in audience this afternoon the Mauritanian Foreign Minister Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Minnih. The Mauritanian minister was the bearer of a message from President Maaouiya Ahmed Ould Taya to President Moussa Traore. At the conclusion of the audience, the Mauritanian minister told reporters that the strengthening of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Mauritania and Mali was at the center of his discussions with Gen Moussa Traore.

[Begin Minnih recording] I had the honor to be received by President Moussa Traore to whom I delivered a personal message from his brother and friend, President Ould Taya. The message concerns the excellent relations existing between outtwo countries. [end recording]

The Mauritanian minister extended to the head of state an invitation from his brother and friend, President Ould Taya to pay a visit to Mauritania soon. The invitation was accepted with much pleasure. Present at the meeting were the permanent undersecretary, Dr Ngolo Traore; the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Alioune Blondin Beye; adviser on diplomatic affairs, Tidiane (Dikko), and the Mauritanian ambassador, (Saf Ould Biye).

NIGER

Niger, Burkina Joint Commission Meeting Ends
AB101330 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] After 2 days of consultations and deliberations, the Burkinabe and Niger ministers of interior ended their meeting in the Entente Council conference room in Niamey. It was in the presence of Amadou Fiti Maiga, the minister delegate for interior, Ernest Nongma Ouedraogo, the Burkinabe minister of interior and security, and (Ahmed Abdoulaye), (?subprefect) of [place-name indistinct].

A final communique was issued during the closing ceremony. Recommendations were also made. Following are the recommendations read by (Ibrahim Koma), the director of the Population Bureau at the Ministry of Interior:

The Burkinabe and Niger delegations, considering the historical and indelible bonds of brotherhood and good-neighborliness which have always existed between our two peoples; considering the firm will of our two states and the legitimate and nationwide desire to strive for peace, solidarity, and good relations; considering the need to strengthen the existing bonds between our two countries in an international context marked by (?traps) and provocation and the desire to consolidate our cooperation in all fields; recommend:

1. The organization of concrete periodical consultative meetings at all levels. This is the ideal framework for talks to settle all border conflicts.

2. The signing of bilateral agreements in order to facilitate the transhumance of livestock between our two countries with herders carrying health documents, the demarcation of cattle trails, and protected zones.

3. The regular exchange of information on the new regulations being introduced by the two sides and likely to have a repercussion on our respective populations.

4. The creation as soon as possible of a joint commission on (?border demarcation).

5. The organization of joint inspection tours by the two ministers to inform the populations along the borders.

6. The holding without delay of the Grand Niger-Burkina Faso Joint Commission on Cooperation.

Issued in Niamey on 9 April 1986

Kountche Receives Burkinabe Minister
AB101717 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpts] General Seyni Kountche, the Niger head of state, this morning granted an audience to Ernest Nongma Oedraogo, the Burkinabe minister of interior and security.

At the end of his visit, Ouedraogo, who was accompanied by Fiti Maiga, his Niger counterpart, told newsmen about his discussions with the head of state.

[Begin recording] [Ouedraogo] You know that we have been meeting — my friend Fiti Maiga and myself together with a delegation of technicians and administrators — since Monday in order to find suitable solutions to some problems concerning the protection of our common border. The deliberations have now concluded and we have come to brief President Kountche on the outcome of the meeting.

[Unidentified reporter] During your deliberations, it was suggested that a commission, made up of officials of both countries, should be formed to demarcate our common border. What can one really expect from this commission?

[Ouedraogo] But, as you know, it only concerns the authorities. But as for the people themselves, they practically don't understand us. Some of them are in Burkina Faso and have their farms in Niger. What we are saying is that they can have their farms in Niger. Since the farms belong to them they belong to them. Some people are in Niger and have all their relatives in Burkina Faso. The work of the commission will therefore be to lay the demarcation posts. But before then, there is a whole process, a whole procedure to go through. It is in this light that a first commission will meet in Ouagadougou in May, next month, in order to prepare this. On this topic, President Kountche has just requested us to accelerate the deliberations so that the posts may be laid as quickly as possible. He has also promised to contact his brother, President Sankara, in order to tell him what must be done and what can be done in order to accelerate the process. [end recording]

NIGERIA

TRIBUNE Criticizes U.S. Action Against Libya
AB100944 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 10 Apr 86

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Writing under the caption, United States and Terrorism, the *NIGERIAN TRIBUNE* describes the recent clashes between America and Libya at the Gulf of Sidra as blatant provocation of Libya by the United States. It wonders why it is only the United States and its allies that have refused to recognize Libya's claim to the Gulf of Sidra. The *TRIBUNE* notes that it is characteristic of America to disrupt the political stability of countries that fail to submit to U.S. whims and caprices, which are the cases in Nicaragua and Angola. The paper therefore advises the Reagan administration to agree to a settlement by taking the issue to the International Court of Justice at the Hague.

Akinyemi Urges African Effort To Solve Chad Crisis
AB102150 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi, has called for continental action to prevent a permanent demarcation of Chad. He told airport correspondents in Lagos this evening on his return from Congo that current events indicated the beginning of a permanently divided Chad. Professor Akinyemi, who had talks with the Congolese president, Mr Denis Sassou-Nguesso on the Chadian conflict, however reiterated that peace in the war-torn country could only be achieved by the Chadians themselves. The minister stated that from the experience of other countries, a divided Chad would be a negative development in Africa. According to Professor Akinyemi, protocol is one of the major problems hampering the peace process in Chad. He said that both Nigeria and Congo shared identical views on the Chadian issue.

Import Licenses Under Romanian Agreement Canceled
AB102208 Lagos Domestic Service in English
100 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Import licenses marked valid under the Nigerian-Romanian technical agreement have been canceled. The director of domestic trade, Federal Ministry of Trade, Colonel L.J. Odeleke, said in a statement in Lagos today that the public will be duly informed of any review of the action.

NATIONAL CONCORD Advocates Rescheduling of Debts
AB100940 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 10 Apr 86

[From the Press Review]

[Text] The *NATIONAL CONCORD* calls for the rescheduling of the country's debts, in view of the latest development in the oil market, and persistent falls in the international price of the Third World's commodities. It appeals to creditors to assist the country in bringing the economy back to a sound footing, in recognition of the role Nigeria played in the world market.

Finally, the *CONCORD* also wants the Federal Government to be more prudent in the management of the meagre foreign reserve as well as assessing the authenticity of our debts.

ANGOLA

30 UNITA 'Bandits' Reported Killed in Uige, Huambo

MB100645 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] The Angolan armed forces carried out military offensives in Uige and Huambo provinces in the last 5 days which resulted in the killing of 30 UNITA bandits. Six other counterrevolutionaries were captured in the (?lue-untale) region in Huambo province where 200 light and heavy weapons and other assorted war materiels were seized.

BOTSWANA

Masire, Chiepe Return From Frontline Summit

MB091139 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1111 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The president, Dr Quett Masire, arrived in Gaborone yesterday from the 1-day summit of the Frontline States in Luanda.

Mr Masire was also accompanied by the minister of external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, and joined other Frontline leaders in Luanda to discuss problems faced by southern Africa, particularly the question of Namibian independence and South Africa's apartheid policy.

SOUTH AFRICA

Police Report Natal Fighting, 11 Bodies Found

MB110528 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Faction fighting has flared again in Natal. Details are sketchy but police say they found 11 bodies when they went to investigate reports of clashes between the Makhanya and Pondo factions in the Umbumbulu district. Police say firearms, knives, and knobkerries had been used in the clashes.

Recover 6 Bodies, Deny Earlier Count

MB110642 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0638 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Durban, April 11, SAPA — Police used a helicopter yesterday to recover the bodies of six victims of bloody faction fighting between two tribal groups in the Umbumbulu area south of Durban.

The six bodies were found in a deep gorge in the Zelibonfu reserve at Umbumbulu. Police said the men were killed on Sunday [6 April] during fighting between the Makanya and Embo factions.

The two tribal groups have been at loggerheads for decades. In February the two groups clashed and seven people were killed, including three policemen.

Police said weapons used in the clashes firearms, knobkerries, knives and spears. No arrests have been made yet.

A police spokesman denied earlier reports that 11 people were killed in clashes between the Makanya and Pondo factions.

PAC Denies Nel Charges; Confirms Libyan Training

MB101555 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] has denied claims that 150 PAC guerillas were trained in Libya and then sent to South Africa to kill black leaders. The allegations were made yesterday by South African Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel.

Speaking in New York, PAC leader Gora Ebrahim has disputed the claims saying it is not the policy of his organization. He has accused Mr Nel of trying to join what he called the anti-Libyan, pro-Reagan band wagon rather than by making objective analysis of the situation. However, Mr Ebrahim confirmed that Libya does train PAC fighters but he would not say how many or for what purpose.

More From BBC Interview

MB101737 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 10 Apr 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] South Africa's Deputy Minister of Information Louis Nel claimed yesterday that two guerrillas of the banned Pan Africanist Congress, PAC, captured over the Easter weekend had been trained in Libya. He also claimed that they were on a mission to assassinate prominent black leaders and to mobilize black university students. He accused Colonel al-Qadhdhafi of trying to export what he called his madness to South Africa. Julian Bojer asked Gora Ebrahim, the PAC's representatative in London, what information he had about the two detainees:

[Begin recording] [Ebrahim] well, we have been informed that two members of the military wing of the PAC, that is APLA, the Azanian People's Liberation Army, have been arrested in the Western Cape Area. We have been told that these people have been arrested, have been tortured, and have not yet been formally charged.

[Bojer] Where do you get your information from that they have been tortured?
[Ebrahim] Well, this, we have our own source of information from inside the country. Even last year, we also claimed that five of our people who were arrested and charged for bringing in weapons and distributing it [as heard] to the people, were also tortured and that was proved when the court sentences were being given out, two of them could not even be brought to court to hear their sentences because they were hospitalized.

[Bojer] Now, Mr Nel said that these two PAC members were on a mission to assassinate prominent black leaders who were ...

[changes thought] they saw as collaborating with the South African Government, is that true?
[Ebrahim] Mr Nel, it is surprising, has now come out of a cocoon which they themselves had sown around themselves when they had decided not to give any statement or publicity with regard to the PAC. There was, as you know, a conspiracy of silence against the PAC. All of sudden, when there is an international outcry and hysteria against Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of Libya, he now comes out and associates these two people with Libya. We would like to categorically state here that we have relations with Libya because Libya is an integral member of the OAU and also a member of the OAU Liberation Committee, and as such, we have relations, but we have not trained people and sent them into South Africa for what Mr Louis Nel says — that is to go and assassinate prominent persons. That is not the policy of the PAC, it never was and it is not now either.

[Bojer] But, do you train your men in Libya?
[Ebrahim] Yes, we have had people trained in the past.

[Bojer] What kind of training is this?
[Ebrahim] Like any other training that we receive from anywhere else and that is to carry out the armed struggle to which the PAC is committed.

[Bojer] Would you see the PAC as being politically aligned with Libya — with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi?
[Ebrahim] I think if you study the history of the PAC, you will find that it is the only national liberation movement in South Africa that never aligned itself with anybody, neither the East nor the West. We believe very strongly in nonalignment and we have pursued that policy, but we will take assistance whereever we can get, including Libya. [end recording]

'Most Wanted' ANC Refugees Remain in Maseru

MB101600 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1527 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Maseru, April 10, SAPA — The four ANC political refugees most wanted by South Africa failed to leave Lesotho today following a breakdown in arrangements by Lesotho Government officials for their departure.

The four had been in detention at the Central Prison in Maseru since the beginning of March for interrogation. They were released only yesterday to enable them to make preparations for their departure for Zambia.

The men arrived at Moshoeshoe 1 National Airport near Maseru accompanied by security police but found that only one of them had been issued a United Nations travel document. They all decided to remain in Lesotho for another week pending the final processing of their travel documents. Officials would not identify the men.

UDF: Whereabouts of Mkhuseli Jack Unknown

MB101201 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0841 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, April 10, SAPA — The whereabouts of the spokesman for the Port Elizabeth [PE] Consumer Boycott Committee [CBC], Mr Mkhuseli Jack, are unknown.

A spokesman for the United Democratic Front said since the police tried to find him on Tuesday [8 April] night he had been "on the run."

Attempts to contact Mr Jack over the past two days in order to see whether the CBC would accept an invitation to discuss the boycott with PE city councillor, Mr Harold Davidson, and others — which Mr Davidson made in a letter in the *Evening Post* on Tuesday — have proved unsuccessful.

A relative of Mr Jack said yesterday that he had not slept at home on Tuesday night. According to him, police visited the house three times that night looking for him.

Yesterday, police held the acting president of the PE Black Civic Organization and UDF vice-president, Mr Henry Fazzie, briefly for questioning.

In an earlier interview this week, Mr Jack indicated that the CBC was prepared to give "seminars" explaining why it believed boycotts were an effective strategy.

He said he would explain to them why the CBC was "not worried about loss of profits" when lives were being lost and how the boycott would apply pressure on the government, by demonstrating that "politics and the economy are inter-related."

Mr Jack added that he believed the boycott strategy would "snowball" around the country.

Police Pick Up Jack

MB111418 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth boycott leader Mkhuseli Jack is reported to have been picked up by police. A spokesman for the UDF [United Democratic Front] says police picked up Mr Jack about noon today in downtown Port Elizabeth. He had been in hiding since Tuesday following reports that the police were looking for him.

Earlier this week boycott organizer Henry Fazzie was picked up for questioning and later released. Both Mr Jack and Mr Fazzie were banned last month. However, their banning orders have since been ruled invalid.

Radio Reports Reagan Praise For P.W. Botha
MB100657 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] President Ronald Reagan of America has praised the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, for his reform initiative. Mr Reagan said in an American television interview that it was clear that Mr Botha, in his words, found the policy of apartheid repugnant. Mr Reagan compared Mr Botha's attempts to bring about changes as soon as possible with his own struggle over policy with the American Congress.

Mr Reagan said it was clear that here were two definite political groups in South Africa. One group clung stubbornly to what he called outdated practices, while the other, to which Mr Botha belonged, has taken decisive steps toward reform. Mr Reagan confirmed that his administration was trying to bring responsible white and black leaders together to work out a future dispensation for South Africa.

SAPA reports that Mr Reagan's remarks follow renewed attempts by anti-apartheid groups to introduce punitive measures against South Africa. The American assistant secretary of state for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, earlier told a Congressional hearing that apartheid was dead and it would be futile to impose additional sanctions against South Africa. He added that it was his government's policy not to put additional pressure on the South African Government in favour of policy changes and that such pressure would encourage intransigence.

George Postpones Shack Demolition Pending Talks
MB100624 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2315 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Cape Town, April 9, SAPA — In a dramatic last-minute reprieve today the George municipality agreed to stay the demolition of a Lawaaikamp workers hostel pending discussions with a township committee over grievances last night.

The reprieve comes amid rising tensions a week after the municipality fired 215 black workers living at the hostel and employed coloured labourers in their place.

At the meeting, which finished about 10 pm, the council provisonally agreed that no further demolitions would take place in Lawaaikamp. This included the hostel, said Mr George Kellerman, National Party MPC [Member of Provincial Council] for George, who played a key role in setting up the urgent negotiations.

Mr Kellerman said the council held a second exclusive meeting late tonight to draw up a draft agreement which would include proposals for a cessation of violence in return for concessions on the rental payments and "the squatting problem."

These proposals would be presented to township leaders at the first opportunity, he said.

The decision to talk followed discussions yesterday between Mr Kellerman and George's mayor, Mr Casper Heunis, and a visit to the riot-torn township by Mr Jan van Eck accompanied by a foreign television crew early yesterday

Lawaaikamp residents have refused to pay rents until living conditions are improved while the George municipality has set an April 16 deadline for the payment of outstanding rents and the demolition of all "illegal" contructions.

Residents face a 100 percent increase in plot rentals, effective from May 1, because of "rising administrative costs."

Commenting on his return from the township yesterday, Mr Jan van Eck warned that if the George city council carried out its plans it would provoke "a major political explosion."

Mr Van Eck said he had found the township in an advanced state of neglect and decay. "Mountains" of rubbish made roads almost impassable and all toilets in the threatened corrugated iron hostel were blocked.

A major security force presence was being maintained, he added.

"How they can threaten to increase the rents is totally beyond me. The place hasn't been serviced for ages," he said.

Mr Kellerman said the rent increases would form part of the written agreement to be put to township leaders.

"I cannot say more about the council proposals as they are still drawing them up," he said

Gives Lawaaikamp Week To Consider
MB110453 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2226 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 10, SAPA — George municipality has given Lawaaikamp township's 5000 residents a week from today to reply to a "package deal" or they will be served with demolition notices.

This was revealed by George's town clerk, Mr Carel du Plessis, tonight as the community's leadership already indicated unwillingness to negotiate.

The "deal" was drawn up by the municipality at an urgent late night meeting between top local officials, policemen and members of the parents representative committee.

It followed the narrowly averted demolition of a township hostel where 215 sacked municipal workers lived and the employment of coloured labourers in their place.

Mr du Plessis said the proposals included a guarantee that residents would be granted "undisrupted occupation" of the township until December 31 provided they applied for property at the new "self-help" Sandkraal township site before then.

The municipality would then restore essential services to Lawaaikamp and repair riot damage.

In return, residents were expected to pay outstanding rent "or make satisfactory payment arrangements" and register all "structures" before May 31, an extension of 45 days on the previous deadline.

The council remained adamant that from June 1, plot rentals would increase by almost 100 per cent (R13.45 to R25), to cover "rising administrative costs."

Residents were asked to give the municipality an undertaking to "stop all rioting and intimidation" and to allow the free flow of traffic.

Mr du Plessis said the government indicated its approval of a housing scheme at Sandkraal to be completed in June next year.

Township leaders were now expected to consult with their people and report back in seven days.

Mr Kenneth Siboto, Lawaaikamp township's spokesman, expressed "deep anger and disappointment" with the council's attitude and said residents refused to move unless housing was provided.

Winterveld 'Back to Normal' After Stayaway
MB100826 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0818 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 10, SAPA — Winterveld seemed back to normal today as thousands of workers from the area streamed back to work and children went back to school after yesterday's stayaway.

But another Bophuthatswana township, Ga-Rankuwa, today woke up to a two-day stayaway call to attend the funeral of a resident shot by police about a week ago. The call was made by the Ga-Rankuwa Youth organisation.

Mr Nelson Ntatamane, 29, was shot by police at the Ga-rankuwa shopping complex while he was enforcing the consumer boycott. He will be buried today at the local cemetery.

In Winterveld, police and army personnel were still patrolling the area after the cancellation of a mass funeral yesterday. No new date for the burial of the eight victims has been announced, but they may be buried over the weekend.

The mass funeral was called off when Bophuthatswana police released the body of Mr Thomas Lusenga, 66, while seven others were kept at the government mortuary. The body was later taken away by the police.

Police used teargas to disperse a group of people gathered at a soccer field where the funeral service was to take place. They were apparently not aware of the cancellation of the funeral.

500 Attend Ntatamane Funeral
MB101432 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1335 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 10, SAPA — About 500 people today attended the funeral of a Ga-Rankuwa man who was shot by Bophuthatswana police last week.

Mr Nelson Ntatamane (29) was shot at the Ga-Rankuwa shopping complex while enforcing the consumer boycott.

The funeral went off peacefully and police kept a low profile. But afterwards they manned a roadblock stopping all cars from [entering] the cemetery. People were told to walk home and avoid walking in groups.

The family of the dead man alleged police last night disrupted a night vigil. Teargas was fired in the house and some mourners were injured and some arrested.

Police comment could not be obtained. The divisional commissioner of police in the Odi, Moretele Districts, Col M.A. Molope, was said to away in Mmabatho today.

Eyewitness Describes Bophuthatswana Shootings
MB101307 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1242 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Ga-Rankuwa, April 10 SAPA — Five youths were allegedly shot by Bophuthatswana police in Ga-Rankuwa yesterday while they were "cleaning out a hut" in a backyard, according to an eyewitness.

She said she had been walking out of the yard in the late afternoon, when a private car and a Bophuthatswana police van pulled up outside the house in zone 1.

She said a number of police alighted and without identifying themselves strode into the yard and just started firing at the boys in the yard.

She said the boys, Bernard Sibiya, Jacob (Ndobe) Mhlaba, Patrick Khoza, Moss Makgato and a youth she only knew as Sehlangu, were hit by at least seven rounds of gunfire. Two were hit in the legs and another in the hip.

They were then forced to walk to the police van and are presently under police guard in Ga-Rankuwa hospital

No immediate police comment was available.

Funeral Disrupts Atteridgeville Schools; Van Burned
MB101437 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1403 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 10, SAPA — A van belonging to the Atteridgeville town council was set alight by youths today after the disruption of all secondary and primary schools shortly before the funeral of an unrest victim.

Mr Frankie Martin died on Monday at the Kalafong Hospital after sustaining severe injuries during a petrol bomb attack on his home. Three other people were injured in the attack.

Mr Thomas Kekana, spokesman for the northern Transvaal region of the Department of Education and Training (DET) today confirmed the disruption of classes in Atteridgeville.

He said more than 6,000 pupils were affected by the disruption.

"Pupils attended classes normally in the morning but left the school premises after 45 minutes apparently due to the funeral taking place in the afternoon."

He added that attendance figures in the neighbouring troubled township of Soshanguve was about 95 per cent.

'Destitute' Whites Seeking Welfare Group's Aid

MB101456 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1456 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 10, SAPA — Destitute white families from Pretoria have been besieging a welfare organisation for assistance.

A spokesman for the Pretoria-North-based "werk en oorleef" organisation said so far this month 550 families sought aid. On one day this week 50 families sought help.

A Pretoria-North couple have been sleeping outdoors for weeks now. They let their children, aged 13, six, three and two, sleep in their small family car — which they call "home."

They asked not to be named because they feared they would be separated.

Mrs Kleintjie Pereira of "werk en oorleef" ("work and survive") said people, some of whom had held executive positions, flocked to the organisation in desperation.

She said one jobless man still boarded a bus daily so his neighbours would not know that he was out of work.

The organisation supplied people with food and assists them in finding jobs.

The state supplied basic foodstuffs, while individuals also donated foods.

Mrs Pereira said clerics had failed to attend special meetings and it appeared that the churches were not prepared to help bearing the burden.

But help sometimes came from unexpected quarters. Recently a headmaster from the Pietersburg district offered free board to any child sent to his school.

Metal Union Plans Rallies Supporting Wage Hike

MB100603 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0443 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 10, SAPA — The Metal and Allied Workers Union (MAWU) today announced the holding of rallies throughout South Africa to discuss demands for a mininum national wage increase affecting about 350,000 people in the metal industry.

In a statement, MAWU said it had called the rallies "because it believes all metal workers should be aware of these negotiations."

Mr Bernie Fanaroff, national organising secretary for MAWU, said this morning that the union would be handing out pamphlets "on an extensive scale" to inform workers of rallies.

The main rally will on Saturday [12 April] at 9:30 am at the Huntersfield stadium in Katlehong and Mr Fanaroff said buses had been arranged to run between the stadium and Germiston station. Transport to and from the station would be free, he said.

Other rallies will also take place on Saturday as Sebokeng, near Witbank, Pietermaritzburg, Durban and Port Elizabeth.

Mr Fanaroff said the purpose of the rallies was to explain to workers what the negotiations involved and to discuss their demands. It was also intended that the rallies should mobilize all workers in the metal industry.

The negotiations with the Steel and Engineering Federation of South Africa are to take place on April 15.

Mr Fanaroff said a hall near to where the negotiations were to take place had been hired on that date so that workers could get "continuous mandates from the shop steward representatives."

Le Grange Addresses Assembly on Range of Issues

Calls CAPE TIMES 'Mouthpiece'

MB101703 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1629 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 10, SAPA — After a proud record of over a century, the *CAPE TIMES* was failing its readers and becoming a mouthpiece of the United Democratic Front and the African National Congress, the minister of law and order, Mr louis le Grange, said today.

Speaking in the budget debate, he referred to recent "biased and slanted" reports in the Cape Town morning newspaper and said he would not give its editor the satisfaction of claiming that the government had closed his newspaper.

The newspaper would write itself to its own death.

It was no secret the *CAPE TIMES* was in financial difficulties and the newspaper knew it was in trouble with its readers and its advertisers because it was losing its credibility.

"Unless it drastically changes its biased and slanted attacks on the government ... it will follow the same path as the *RAND DAILY MAIL* and the *SUNDAY EXPRESS*," Mr le Grange said.

Referring to recent reports on the Guguletu funeral on March 15 of seven alleged ANC members shot dead by police, he said the *CAPE TIMES* had been in trouble "right from the beginning of this matter".

In spite of the fact that all the facts of the shootings would be tested in an open court, Mr le Grange said he had made every effort to provide Mr Tiaan van der Merwe (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Green Point) with details.

The honourable member had still gone to the *CAPE TIMES* with "stinging allegations" about the matter.

"I am not surprised the member raised questons and also not surprised at the front page coverage the *CAPE TIMES* gave it," he said.

The minister said it was also clear the *CAPE TIMES* editor had "lost control over his staff,"

After the Guguletu shootings, a reporter on the newspaper, Mr Tony Weaver, had granted an interview to the BBC, telling "millions of people" that according to eyewitnesses the dead men were innocent — some of them on their way to a shop or to seek work — and that police had planted weapons on the bodies because they had known the men were innocent.

The minister said this was "shocking" in view of the reporter's professional responsibility to be objective.

"Was it not strange that the dead men were buried under ANC and South African Communist Party flags?" he asked. There were many other recent examples of the "slanted and biased reporting" of the *CAPE TIMES*.

After the Guguletu funeral, the newspaper had reported that 30,000 people had attended and that the black township had become a "virtual stronghold of the ANC," whereas aerial films of the proceedings showed that at no stage were there more than between 3,000 and 4,000 people present.

"It is unfortunate that this newspaper which has a proud record or over a century is failing its readers and advertisers and is becoming the mouthpiece of the UDF and the ANC, Mr le Grange said.

"I would like to tell the editor that his hopes of the government closing down his newspaper so that he could put the blame for its death on the state will never materialise... he is closing it down himself."

Says Police Will Defend Selves

MB101845 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1801 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 10, SAPA — Policemen would not hesitate to shoot people who attacked them with firearms or petrol bombs, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange said today.

"I will not allow policemen to go into townships inadequately armed. When firearms are used against us we will defend ourselves."

He said calls had been for made policemen to use methods other than firearms to deal with unrest situations but it was his duty to see to it that his men were adequately armed when dealing with dangerous situations.

There had also been calls for policemen to be given orders to use more restraint in dealing with unrest.

Police officers were never given instructions on how to deal with a particular situation — it was left to their own discretion.

"No person will be allowed to attack policemen with firearms or petrol bombs. If they do so they will be shot."

Mr Le Grange also warned that the government would not tolerate organisations such as the AWB [Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging, Afrikaner Resistance Movement] taking the law into thier own hands.

Denies 'No-Go' Areas Exist

MB101902 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1855 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, April 10, SAPA — There were no "no-go" areas in South Africa which had been "liberated" by revolutionaries and where police could not maintain law and order, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today.

Speaking in the budget debate, he dismissed claims made earlier by PFP [Progressive Federal Party] members that there were such areas in the Republic.

Mr Roger Hulley (PFP Constantia) has said there were unrest areas where the government had lost control but Mr Le Grange had asked him to name one and he could not, the minister said.

Mr Dave Dalling (PFP Sandton) had claimed he knew of "no-go" areas for police in black townships, adding that in Alexandra policemen and their families had had to be moved out because their lives were in danger, that rents were not being paid and that local town councillors had bodyguards and were "behind locked doors."

Mr Le Grange dismissed these statements, saying "we cannot let stuff like this go into the world ... its not true."

There were policemen and their families still in the townships, although some had been moved out because of arson attacks on their homes.

"There are no policemen who are refugees from revolutionaries in South Africa," he said, adding the Republic was not the only country in the world where policemen's home were attacked, citing reports from Northern Ireland recently.

"There are no no-go areas in South Africa for the SA Police," Mr Le Grange said.

The state would maintain law and order in every area of the country and if necessary, steps would be taken to ensure this.

The minister also dismissed claims that rents were not being paid in Alexandra, although lesser amounts had been paid during recent unrest in the township.

Also, there were no councillors hiding behind locked doors.

Mr Le Grange asked why the "real situation" in Alexandra was not being depicted to the outside world ... the fact that people were being killed as a result of United Democratic Front and African National Congress actions.

Responding to an appeal earlier during the debate by Mr Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) for "ludicrous" restrictions imposed by the police and magistrates on the funerals of unrest victims shot by police to be lifted, the minister said the PFP member knew the state had problems with these funerals, and that these would continue in the future.

"The honourable member knows these funerals are ideal political forums for some people."

Mrs Suzman had asked National Party MPs to attend these type of funerals, "but must we go and stand with her under the African National Congress and the red communist flags ... where are the honourable members for Yeoville (Mr Harry Schwarz) and Pietermaritzburg (Mr Graham Macintosh)?"

Viljoen Reiterates Commitment to Equal Education

MB081739 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1608 GMT 8 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 8, SAPA — The minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said today it had again become necessary to emphasize the government's commitment to provide equal education opportunities.

In a statement released in Pretoria, Dr. Viljoen said it was common knowledge "that some organizations and persons are intent on disrupting education and abusing school children for political purposes."

"In this process widespread use is made of unfounded negative criticism and slogan-mongering (e.g. gutter education.) There is also a total and deliberate disregard for any progress and positive development in education for blacks.

"Against this background I deem it necessary once again to emphasise the government's commitment to provide equal education opportunities, and the bona fide commitment of the Department of Education and Training to offer the best possible education to enable every child to develop to its maximum potential," Dr Viljoen said.

He listed the following as some of the latest developments in education for blacks:

— The DET budget increased from R143 million in 1978/79 to R1148 million in 1986/87 — an increase of over 700 per cent. This was tangible and "incontrovertible" proof of the government's commitment.

— Since 1982 no fewer than 89 new primary and 45 new secondary schools had been completed. In the same period more than 9000 classrooms were added to existing schools. Current building projects at 19 primary and 35 secondary schools would add a further 1016 classrooms, while 33 new primary and 45 new secondary schools were being planned for the immediate future.

— A bridging period for pre-school children was being planned to enhance school readiness and to ensure "successful progress in the formal school."

— A system of career-oriented education had been introduced this year. The purpose of this new development was to ensure greater diversification, "more meaningful subject and career choices and better orientation to equip pupils for meeting the challenges of a highly competitive techno-culture."

— Salary parity had been introduced for all teachers with at least three years post matric training. Vast improvements had also been brought about in salary scales of teachers with lesser qualifications.

— Free text books in all subjects had been supplied since 1979, free stationery as from 1986 and free prescribed books would be supplied as from 1987.

— The department was geared to meet the challenge of training an additional 69,000 teachers by the year 2002.

— The budget for teacher training had increased by 600 per cent in the past five years.

— Two new colleges of education were established in 1985, two in 1986, and another six would be built during the next five years.

— More than R4.5 million was made available for 7500 bursaries to student teachers in 1985/86.

— Courses aimed at improving the managerial skills of about 13,600 staff members in senior posts at schools were developed in conjunction with the private sector and introduced in 1985. This three-year project was the largest management development programme ever attempted in South Africa.

— More than 1,400 in-service training courses for teachers were offered during 1985. More than 50 per cent of the department's 46,000 teachers were involved annually in some form of in-service training.

— A specific programme (Project Alpha) had been developed to improve subject knowledge and teaching ability, particularly of secondary school teachers. In this programme free use was made of educational technology, including inter-active video.

"This is the first time that inter-active video is used on such a scale by an education department anywhere in the world," Dr Viljoen said.

All these developments were just a few of the many programmes and projects aimed at improving the quality of education "efficiently, responsibly, and at the fastest possible rate," he said.

"It is clear that acknowledgement of progress attained as well as the cooperation of all concerned are essential ingredients for these projects to come to fruition. It is essential that the motivation and self-confidence of pupils to make optimum use of the opportunities available should be reinforced in order to promote successful educaton.

"On the other hand, boycott actions, unfounded negative criticism, and the abuse of education for political purposes will only retard progress and lead to stagnation," Dr Viljoen said.

PFP Leader: Pendulum Swings to Revolution
MB101419 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1407 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Apr 10, SAPA — The revolution in South Africa had already begun and could not be turned back by the security forces, the leader of the official opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, said today.

Speaking during debate on the second reading of the budget, he said it was "almost past the hour" for the country to evolve a system for the genuine sharing of power.

"If the government allows South Africa to continue as it is, we South Africans — black or white — will be left with no options — only the gloomy prospect of being under one or other form of tyranny, decided not by ourselves but by other people."

Mr Eglin said the situation could still be saved if the government scrapped apartheid, embarked on a vast socio-economic reconstruction of society and negotiated a new, democratic and non-racial constitution in which all South Africans shared real political power.

"The government's action in these three areas will determine the pattern of life in South Africa for many years into the future."

These factors would determine whether the country had a government based on democracy or on tyranny, an economy based on private initiative or Marxism and a society that respected the freedom of the individual or placed people "at the mercy of the mob."

"This is what is going to be decided over the next few years or even the next few months."

Mr Eglin said that, apart from certain long-term factors that had led to unrest, the prevailing "mood of rebellion" in the country had been intensified by factors for which the government was entirely responsible.

These were the actions of the security forces, which had radicalised blacks still further and consolidated their hostility toward the authorities, and the failure of the government to fulfil reform expectations it had stimulated.

"The pendulum has already swung away from evolution to revolution over the last year," Mr Eglin said.

"One thing is certain. The revolt cannot be put down nor the revolution that is starting turned back by the police or security forces, no matter how well armed and equipped they may be."

"The more the government relies on repression or coercion the further it takes white South Africans into a state of internal siege and external isolation from which they will find it increasingly difficult to extricate themselves."

The cost to the economy and in terms of human lives would become "increasingly uncomfortable," while the options for a reasonable, negotiated settlement that would provide real protection for the rights of minorities would "simply fade away."

Referring to the programme of socio-economic reconstruction proposed by the PFP, Mr Eglin said the money allocated in the budget for such programmes was "hopelessly inadequate" and the mood of the government "far too complacent."

The PFP proposed a programme of:

— Massive upgrading of living conditions in the townships;
— Removal of all restrictions that denied full access to the free enterprise system, including bars on education, employment, ownership and entrepreneurship;
— Massive deregularisation to allow members of the country's Third World population to enjoy the opportunities of the Western economy and;
— "Positive action" to ease the process of urbanisation and to undo the "damaging inequalities" caused by years of apartheid and discrimination. This would include action in housing, education, training, services and land.

The programme would require large amounts of money but, with imaginative handling, it could become a major strategy for economic growth and the expansion of the nation's wealth, Mr Eglin said.

Ciskei Agrees To Furnish Information on Detainee
MB100706 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1917 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Bisho, April 9, SAPA — For the first time in Ciskei information has been furnished concerning a detainee held incommunicado under Section 26 of the National Security Act.

The information is about the mental and physical condition of an

employee of the Domestic Workers Union in East London, Miss Zolelwa Mabuto of Mdanstsane.

This follows an application to the Ciskei Supreme Court by her father, the archdeacon of the St Francis Church in Mdantsane, the Rev Mabuto, for an order declaring that he was entitled to reports compiled by a magistrate in respect of his detained daughter, and directing the respondents to furnish him with the reports.

He cited the minister of justice, the director-general for justice and the chief magistrate of Alice, Mr A.S. Nkuhlu as respondents.

The matter came before the chief justice, Mr Justice D.S. de Wet and was postponed to April 25, but counsel for both parties subsequently reached an agreement.

By agreement, Rev Mabuto withdrew his application.

The respondents undertook to furnish him with sufficiently full and detailed information concerning Miss Mabuto's mental and physical condition and any complaints made by her to the magistrate.

In papers before court Rev Mabuto said in terms of a recent judgment by Mr Justice B. Pickard, he, as a father, was entitled to have access to reports concerning his daughters mental and physical condition. He said she was taken by Ciskei police from the Mdantsane bus on March 11. Police refused to divulge her whereabouts.

He was later told by his legal representatives she was being held at Ntpoleni police station near Alice.

Rev Mabuto said that on April 1 He was informed his daughter had been seen at the rooms of the Alice district surgeon, Dr I. Segers. A copy of the medical report showed she was apparently suffering from sinusitus.

To the best of his knowledge, she had not suffered from this in the past and he did not know what could have brought on the illness.

Mr Mabuto said his legal representatives had tried in vain to obtain reports compiled by the magistrate who visited her.

The magistrate refused to furnish the reports, saying reports compiled by the magistrate in terms of the National Security Act were treated as strictly as confidential by his office. He advised them to communicate with the head office.

Slabbert to UDF: Whites Must Move Beyond Apartheid

MB100557 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2326 GMT 9 Apr

[Text] Johannesburg, April 9, SAPA — Former Progressive Federal Party [PFP] leader Dr van Zyl Slabbert tonight told whites it was their responsibility to persuade others to accept a non-racial South Africa.

Dr Slabbert, speaking at a public meeting in Johannesburg to recruit whites into the United Democratic Front [UDF], said; "I believe that we must persuade other whites to come to term with a fully non-racial democratic South Africa. We hope to do so. That is our responsibility. It is our responsibility to pull them into the debate," Dr Slabbert told the predominantly white audience.

"We ask for the abolition of apartheid and a South Africa beyond apartheid," he said.

There were reports of a bomb in the hall and the organizers twice asked the 2000-strong audience if they would like to leave, but they declined.

Described by the African National Congress as "the new voortrekker," [pioneer] Dr Slabbert said he had canvassed the white electoral spectrum for 12 years.

He saw ""he fear and anxiety and hopes of the average white South African."

He said while anyone who said whites were irrelevant to the future of the country was under a dangerous delusion, "those who believe that life can go on as before are also under a dangerous delusion."

Dr Slabbert had become "convinced the present government has no intention of getting rid of the basic cornerstones of apartheid.

"as long as the government is not prepared to get rid of compulsory racial grouping there can be no peace in South Africa." he said.

"It is constitutionally impossible in the present tricameral Parliament to accommodate blacks."

Real changes in South Africa would come from outside Parliament, Dr Slabbert said.

"Looking back at the last three years, the pressures generated by black shchoolchildren, by the black labour movement, in the black townships, all have been greater than the pressure on the government from within Parliament," he said.

The formation of the UDF, with its "all or nothing" stand, was a response to the tricameral system, Dr Slabbert said.

The debate was not about pressures inside or those outside Parliament, but what kind of pressure was generated outside Parliament.

All South Africans were trapped in a spiral of violence.

"The violence of apartheid created the violence against apartheid. Only the government of the day has the power and the initiative to break this spiral."

Dr Slabbert called for the release of political leaders being held.

"Then only will the possibility begin to exist for negotiation with the real leaders of this country. Otherwise negotiation politics is futile," he said.

He said it was important to show "no racial groups has any special part in a non-racial South Africa."

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Dr Beyers Naude, urged Afrikaner parents to think of their children's future.

"Think of the future of that child and break away on the road of a new future for South Africa," Dr Naude said.

He added first they had to cross "your own Rubicon."

The national publicity secretary of the UDF, Mr Murphy Morobe, said the UDF as an organization was at the forefront of united democratic opposition, and was determined to move forward.

He said whites were vital in the fight against white domination, and the front welcomed their participation even if "by doing so we open ourselves to criticism that we are embracing the sons and daughters of our oppressors."

The meeting ended with the singing of the anthem, Nkosi Sikelela Iafrika. [God Bless Africa]

Freedom songs followed as the spectators stamped their feet and left the hall passing a yellow and black banner of the "release Mandela" champaign.

Several policemen and vehicles were present in nearby city streets and police stood about outside the hall.

Cape Youth Congress Members in Hiding

MB110509 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2059 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 10, SAPA — The entire executive and many ordinary members of the New Crossroads branch of the Cape Youth Congress, (CAYCO), are in hiding following the arrests of senior New Crossroads activists, an assasination attempt on one of their executive members and repeated police attempts to detain youth leaders in the area.

CAYCO New Crossroads publicity secretary, Mr Monwabisi Tsewu, said from hiding today that on Wednesday [9 April] night, a microbus and a car, both with tinted windows, "buzzed" two CAYCO executive mmembers in the street.

At about 10 pm, another car, also with tinted windows and with its lights switched off, drove past a small group of CAYCO members returning from a meeting and opened fire.

"They fired three shots at us, but luckily, because it was dark, they missed us," Mr Tsewu said.

"The youth are not staying at their houses, they are on the move because the system (government) is after us.

"We are appealing to the system not to interfere with us, we are not killing people, we are too young to kill people"

At least 14 New Crossroads youths have been arrested in the past week and are facing possible charges of public violence, arson and murder.

The founding organiser of the CAYCO New Crossroads branch, Mr Howard Stofile, has been in detention for two weeks.

"These people are key members of the peoples' organisations in New Crossroads," Mr Tsewu said, "and by arresting them, the system is trying to cripple us."

Broederbond Again Denies Seeking ANC Talks

MB091148 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0855 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 9, SAPA — The chairman of the Broeder bond [Brotherhood], Prof Piet de Lange, today again denied persistent reports that his organisation was seeking contact with the banned African National Congress.

Professor de Lange, who earlier in the week denied that his organisation was trying to set up a meeting with what he described as "a bunch of terrorists," today repeated that there was no truth in the report.

He added that if individual members of the Broederbond were seeking contact with the ANC without his knowledge, they were doing so in a private capacity and not on behalf of the organisation. It has also been reported that the ANC is to confer next week with leading South African clergymen.

General Coetzee Reports Increase in Terrorism

MB100743 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The South African commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, says organizations such as the banned ANC, the South African Communist Party, and to a lesser degree, the Pan Africanist Congress, have played prominent roles in threatening state security. He said in his annual report tabled in Parliament in Cape Town that the propaganda campaign included broadcasts to South Africa from Radio Freedom, especially from Ethiopia and Zambia, the dissemination of propaganda literature in South Africa and the painting of slogans on buildings.

Gen Coetzee said more than 10,000 incidents of unrest occured from September 1984 to June last year, causing damage of about $29 million. The unrest situation was aggravated by the interference of the Congress of South African Students in school matters and the resultant boycotts of black schools.

He said 86 acts of terrorism took place in the period under review compared with 56 in the 83-84 period. Gen Coetzee said the

increase could be attributed to hand grenade attacks by terrorists on the homes of black policemen, community leaders and civilians.

Calm Returns to Lebowa; Extortion Reported

MB110506 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2233 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Pietersburg, April 10, SAPA — There has been no official reaction from the Lebowa government to the destruction of the minister of education, Mr S. Kwakwa's, home and other acts of violence in the area in the past two weeks in which 11 people have died.

The situation, meanwhile, is calm in most parts of Lebowa, after a the recent wave of violence.

A newspaper reporter, Mr Lucky Khumalo, 21, died in detention at the weekend after being arrested with three members of the Azanian People's Organisation.

The Lebowa commissioner of police, Brig W. Beetge, says the death is being investigated.

Funeral arrangements have not yet been announced, but Mr Khumalo is expected to be buried in Mahwelereng near Potgietersrus at the weekend.

More trouble is expected in the Mphahlele area near Lebowakgomo, where youths held a mass strategy meeting during the week on a nearby mountain to escape police intervention.

It is alleged businessmen in the area have been forced by aggressive teenagers to pay out large sums of money, which is being used to bail out detained youths.

Detainees Group Says Detentions Rate Doubles

MB091151 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0949 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg, April 9, SAPA — The rate of detentions was double that for the same period in 1985, the Detainees Parents Support Committee [DPSC] said in its March reports.

The report said short term preventative detentions under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act is being used extensively as an interim substitute for emergency powers until new legislation is introduced.

"Both long term preventative detention orders and banning orders have been upset by the courts, but these measures still remain on the statute books and their continued use with modifications, is certain," it said.

The report said that during the 7½ months of the state of emergency the detention toll reached over 12,000. There are currently 290 people in detention according to official figures.

Of the political trials completed in March the DPSC said appeals against detentions and banning orders by 15 people were upheld, 71 people were acquitted or had the charges against them withdrawn, and 10 were sentenced to prison terms ranging from one year suspended to 12 years.

There are 32 people facing charges of treason in four separate trials.

Banning orders were withdrawn against five people, three banning orders expired on March 31 and the orders of four people are under application.

Three people were deported during the month of March, the report said.

Police Issue Latest Unrest Situation Reports

Late 10 April

MB101751 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1741 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 10, SAPA — The following is the SA police 7 pm unrest situation report:

"During this morning a mob of stone-throwing blacks stoned a school in Thabong. Two black youths were arrested in this incident.

"During this morning a mob of blacks petrol-bombed a petrol delivery truck in Atteridgeville near Pretoria, causing extensive damage. Two black males were arrested.

"In the same area, police arrested four black youths for possession of petrol bombs.

"At Mnagweni, near Tonwani in the eastern Transvaal, this morning black scholars of the Phanbanisa school destroyed their school books as well as their school uniforms by setting them alight, causing extensive damage. No injuries or arrests were reported.

"Yesterday evening, in the same area a mob stoned a petrol store, causing extensive damage. They were dispersed by police using birdshot. One black male sustained slight injuries and was arrested. Twelve black males, three youths and three black females were arrested in this incident.

"Early this afternoon, at Bethal, a mob of black arsonists petrol-bombed a delivery vehicle, causing extensive damage. no injuries or arrests were reported.

"during this afternoon, at Katlehong, near Germiston, a mob of black youths stopped a delivery vehicle in the area and thereafter set it alight, causing extensive damage. No arrests or injuries were reported.

"At Khuma, near Stilfontein, a mob of arsonists this morning set two private vehicles alight, causing extensive damage. One black youth was arrested in this incident.

"At Katlehong, this afternoon a mob of arsonists set a private vehicle alight, causing extensive damage. No injuries or arrests were reported.

"During this afternoon, at Langa, a mob of arsonists set a private vehicle alight, causing extensive damage. No injuries or arrests were reported.

Early 11 April

MB110609 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0605 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Pretoria, April 11, SAPA — The folloiwng is the overnight unrest report as issued by the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria today:

At Kathlehong, near Boksburg, a bus and a private vehicle were extensively damaged by arsonists.

In the black residential areas of Lamontville, Claremont and Kwadengezi, near Durban, there were a number of incidents during which buses were stoned.

At Sandkraal, near George, a private vehicle was set on fire and extensively damaged.

At Parkdene, also near George, a private vehicle was damaged by stonethrowers.

At Joza, near Grahamstown, two private homes were damaged by petrol bombs.

At Sebokeng, near Vereeniging, a private vehicle was destroyed when it was set on fire.

At Mpumelelo, near Leslie, three development board vehicles and a private vehicle were extensively damaged when they were set on fire. In the same area, police arrested two men and a woman when they stoned a shop.

More on NP Analysis of White Extremist Threats

MB090547 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Apr 86 pp 1,2

[By Brian Stuart]

[Text] Cape Town — The National Party has slammed white extremists for shooting at innocent blacks in the Transvaal and accused rightwing organisations of fanning flames of hatred in South Africa.

It warned that if fullscale racial conflict occurred between whites and blacks, "neither South Africa nor the whites can survive such a conflict".

If the stirring up of racial hatred led to such a conflict, then the communist revolutionary forces would have succeeded in their goals, which were to deprive the West of South Africa's strategic mineral resources and to create their own revolutionary order from the ruins of South Africa.

At the same time the National Party has conceded that there are legitimate black grievances and that these had to be removed. Among major issues, the black education backlog had to be surmounted and blacks had to receive land ownership rights.

The frank statement by the National Party is contained in a front page editorial article entitled "Whither SA?", in the party's official magazine, *THE NATIONALIST*.

It said people felt insecure because they observed the disorder and unrest in certain black residential areas, because they experienced the orchestrated revolutionary pressure from Moscow and because they saw how even Western governments proposed financial, economic and political pressure in a way that suited the revolutionaries.

Naturally, the less sophisticated and less informed people were most susceptible to Marxist propaganda. For this reason, the black youth were particularly vulnerable to misuse by Marxists.

"Although the unrest is limited to black areas, it leads to an increasing sense to disquiet in the hearts of many whites. That is precisely what the evolutionaries want.

"What is more, they want white fears to turn to rage so that peaceful co-existence and co-operation between South Africa's population groups becomes impossible. That is why they plant land mines on white country roads and in white shopping centres."

"The revolutionaries succeed in this devilish goal among many whites. The result is seen when angered whites want to take the law into their own hands by deliberately shooting at innocent black people, as has already happened in Pietersburg, at Krugersdorp and elsewhere.

"It is seen when thousands of whites flock to Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging (AWB] meetings to revel with glee in the emotional racial hatred which gets fanned there.

"It is seen when the Conservative Party [CP] condones these excesses and wishes to enter an alliance with the AWB.

"That the AWB, the CP and other reactionaries fan the flames of racial hatred is not to be denied."

The CP and the AWB served on one another's executive bodies and were linked in their actions, the NP said.

By these actions, the two bodies played into the hands of South Africa's real enemies — the Russian revolutionaries who stoked racial conflict to achieve their purpose.

The NP warned against an all-out racial conflict in South Africa. It questioned whether 1.1 million men could maintain the economy and at the same time protect whites against millions of blacks armed by the communists and supported by others in the world.

"This is why the AWB and other reactionaries who fan racial hatred make themselves 'the usable idiots' to which Lenin referred in his revolution theories. That is the road of White suicide in South Africa." the National Party said.

The tide could be turned. Radicals in all population groups were in the minority. The overwhelming majority of black, brown and Indian people wished to work with reasonable, moderate whites in the interests of peace, prosperity and stability.

However, legitimate grievances of blacks regarding land had also to be remedied.

"As long as whites can own land anywhere in the country while black people cannot do so, there is reason for dissatisfaction."

The National Party was committed to equality in education and had extended the principle of land ownership to all population groups within their own residential areas.

There were 10 million blacks in South Africa, outside the national states, with no meaningful political say over their own lives, and this was reason for dissatisfaction. Therefore the NP was prepared to negotiate with all moderate black leaders to find a solution to this problem.

The article said that nobody in South Africa wanted to commit suicide, making co-operative co-existence the only alternative. Emotions had to be calmed and there had to be sober negotiation about the future.

"People must know and understand why the government is doing certain things and to where it is going with South Africa. This is one of the most important reasons why the National Party has decided to call a federal congress in Durban in August."

Commentary Praises Botswana for Anti-ANC Actions

MB091120 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Station commentary:"Neighboring states and the ANC and PAC"]

[Text] Reports that the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] terrorist organisation is to be told by the Botswana Government to quit that country are to be welcomed, as they constitute another major contribution to stability and progress in the southern African subcontinent. The withdrawal of the PAC from Botswana will signal another success in the moves in southern Africa to bring the region to a state of peace and tranquility in which development programs become possible.

The Botswana Government has already taken steps against the ANC terrorists. Elsewhere, South Africa's borders have also been relatively well secured against ANC assult. In terms of the Nkomati Accord, the ANC is not allowed to operate against South Africa and many ANC terrorists were told to leave Mozambique. Ever since, there has been a dramatic decrease in the number of ANC attacks coming from Mozambique.

Swaziland has a similar arrangement with South Africa and on frequent occasion the Swazi authorities have clashed with ANC in that country. Lesotho is the latest country to oust the ANC. Zimbabwe has also promised to prevent ANC strikes into South Africa from Zimbabwe and is reported to have promised increased patrolling on its side of the border to stop terrorists crossing into South Africa.

The future is indeed an encouraging one, and stems from the growing realization in the southern African region that the only way the area can meet the economic demands of the times is for leaders to create conditions of peace and stability. Only then will economic interdependence become a reality, and only then will Western governments and businessmen have sufficient confidence in the area to provide it with aid and investments.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

COSATU Values Independence

Barry Streek reports on page 9 of the *CAPE TIMES* on 7 April that "the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) has bluntly told the African National Congress that it will demand its independence — even if this leads to conflict with the ANC." According to Cyril Ramaphosa, general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, " 'It was made clear to them. We explained to them that we want to retain our independence,' " he told the U.S. magazine *AFRICA REPORT*. Asked if this demand could bring the union in conflict with an organization that wants everything to fall under it, he replied: " 'it could.' "

Heard on Press Freedom

The paper's editor, A.H. Heard, also writing in *AFRICA REPORT*, said that "the press in South Africa had been subjected to enormous pressures by the government and the situation had become "virtually intolerable for those who believed in free expression." Although South African authorities claimed the press was free, " 'this claim evokes something of a belly-laugh among many journalists who realize that their freedom is severely qualified.' "

Unrest Claims 5 Per Day

"Violence in South Africa has claimed 1,416 lives in the past 19 months, according to figures released by the South African Institute of Race Relations. Since the ending of the state of emergency, the death toll has increased from just over three deaths a day to more than five," Gary Van Staden writes on the front page of Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 8 April.

"Deaths caused by the security forces have decreased slightly, while black-on-black violence has increased." According to the organization's director, "the level of violence and death in black townships has gone up dramatically since the state of emergency was lifted about a month ago." A total of 171 people died in March compared to a previous high of 163 in Natal last August. Black-on-black violence increased from 33 percent in February to 36 percent in March.

Budget Under Fire

On the same page, David Braun reports that "the government's

weeks-old budget is already running into trouble, with serious reservations on several of its aspects being expressed by the all-party standing committee on finance." The committee warned that if the problem of unemployment was not dealt with effectively, "the ability to end the unrest would be 'severely handicapped.' " The government's arbitrary 2 percent cut in all department budgets could seriously hamper the police and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "The whole issue of privatisation was uncertain, particularly as to where it should occur."

Townships Not in Control

On page 4, the paper reports from Parliament that Progressive Federal Party (PFP) MP from Constantia Roger Hulley has charged that the government "had already 'lost control of a number of black townships areas' " which provoked a clash with Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange. Hulley said that " 'the control they have hardly extends further than the short shooting range of a patrolling casspir as it moves through the townships.' "

Hulley said "other forces were gaining control over the townships." When asked for an example, PFP MP from Houghton Helen Suzman replied that there were plenty of places. " 'The minister is living on a different planet. He thinks he still has control.' " Hulley said.

STAR on Mrs Mandela

In an editorial entitled "Why Mrs Mandela is Wrong Too" on page 12, the paper notes that Mrs Mandela has called for "total mandatory sanctions. Mrs Mandela is committed, determined — and wrong." She argues that sanctions are the only way to end apartheid and that everyone in opposition is aiding apartheid or hypocritical.

Noting that it has "opposed sanctions vigorously, just as we have opposed apartheid for every day of the decades it has blighted this country," the paper says it would be helpful if Mrs Mandela admitted some agree with her principles but disagree on strategy. The paper reiterates that real sanctions will cause more polarization and less peace. It notes, however, that one of the worse things about the banning order on Mrs Mandela is that blacks, for whom she has become a symbol, do not know what she believes. "That is a formula for disaster."

State of Flux

In a second editorial, *THE STAR* says that while the way is being paved to end influx control, "it is important that the new system is widely acceptable and does not represent any political slight of hand." "The need for fingerprinting is extremely dubious and highly contentious. It should be reconsidered." The condition that under orderly urbanization an individual must have accommodation "smacks of influx control in disguise." Black housing cannot be so quickly provided. "The government would be well advised to drop the accommodation requirement and concentrate heavily on providing housing where it is most needed. Squatter villages are far from ideal, but they would very quickly demonstrate where the jobs market is and where housing is lagging behind economic activity. They are a lesser evil compared with influx control."

UDF Call To Whites

Gary van Standen reports on page 3 that organizations like the United Democratic Front and the Azanian People's Organization are somewhere between the parliamentary system and the violent opposition where few whites have tred. However, with the resignation of PFP leaders Frederick van Zyl Slabbert and Alex Boraine, the UDF hopes more whites will head into this no-man's land. One of the UDF'S affiliates has launched a "call to whites" campaign in Johannesburg and has lined up Dr Slabbert and a UDF speaker to share the same platform. The organization hopes to answer concerns of whites and counter government charges the organization is only a front for the ANC. This is the first real step by the UDF to recruit whites into its ranks.

Councillor's Home Attacked

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 8 April reports on page 2 that the house and car of Councillor Johannes Mokgema, newest member of the Lekoa Town Council, were petrolbombed on Sunday night. Mokgema said "the attack would not stop him from fighting for the people's demands, including the one that house rent be reduced. Mr Mokgema said he did not know the reason for the attack because he had not been approached by anybody and asked to resign."

Lekhanya Warns Miners

A report on page 2 says General Justin Lekhanya, head of Lesotho's military government, advised Lesotho citizens working in South Africa mines "not to allow organizations representing them to jeopardise their livelihood." The "apparent call for Basotho mineworkers to be wary of trade union activity" was made by Lekhanya at a meeting at Thaba Tseka in the Maluti Mountains over the weekend.

Bela Bela Councillor Resigns

"A town councillor in Bela Bela township outside Warmbaths, Mr Simon Boredi Mmbabane, has resigned because of what he described as 'harassment'," says a report on page 3.

Price of Reform Rising

In its editorial on page 4, the *SOWETAN* notes Helen Suzman's prediction of a "D-Day situation" facing Parliament, but doubts that the current session will result in any reform promises being fulfilled. "With the recession lifting slightly we doubt if this government will consider itself pressed sufficiently to move boldly. That has been the tragedy of South Africa. At every moment in our history when there is economic depression, there is unrest. As soon as the signs indicate a bullish period ahead, then white South Africa falls into its comforting complacency. The trouble with this response is that every time history repeats itself the price goes higher."

'Damp Squib' on Debt

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 8 April carries a report by Gerald Prosalendis on page 1 which says "D-Day for SA debt repayment could turn out to be a damp squib. The net amount that will flow from the country next Tuesday will be only about a half of the $420 million due as an initial installment towards settling foreign debt commitments. The amount that will leave the country on subsequent days is expected to be trivial, says an official source."

Prosalendis says it appears the market "over-reacted last month when the rand dropped sharply as dollars were bought," and that the 5 percent down payment is being "rolled over by foreign banks attracted by the high rate of interest being paid."

Furniture Prices Rising

Mike Collins reports on page 1 that furniture prices "are expected to leap by 20 percent before the end of July — with a further 15 percent increase to follow in the third quarter." Industry sources blamed the increase mainly on "rising imported timber and fabric prices" and urged consumers to make purchases "as soon as possible."

Gold Reserves Fall

Harold Fridjhon reports on page 1 that the "Reserve Bank's gold and foreign exchange reserves fell by only R532m to R3,804bn at the end of March, in spite of the bank's stock of bullion being diminished by 366,863 ounces." He adds that the Reserve Bank "appears to have dipped into its own holdings of dollars to meet the first repayment tranche because according to the bank's statement, its holding of dollars dropped from R1.05bn at the end of February to R571m at the end of March."

Rand Strength Questioned

Fridjhon reports in another article on page 2 that "doubts that the rand will be able to maintain its level of $0.48 are being voiced in some corners of the foreign exchange market." "One very knowledgeable dealer, who has been more right than wrong in the past, says the rand will shift back into a narrow range of $0.43-$0.44 in the not-too-distant future."

NP Efforts Failed

In an editorial on page 6, *BUSINESS DAY* says the Nationalists "have failed, over a period of almost two years, to capture the political initiative. Every attempt at reform gets bogged down before it does any political good, and is vitiated by bureaucracy before it brings to black people any sense that their lot is improving." The push for "orderly urbanisaiton" is a case in point. Wise public policy would give priority to stabilizing the migrant population, instead of to "control measures like passes or identity documents." "It would mean letting people move about in search of work, to settle where they find it, to build their own shelters, and generally to devise their own answers to their own problems." The officials should be confined to helping, not hindering.

SAP Confiscate USSR Materials

"The South African police yesterday afternoon confiscated films which *DIE VADERLAND* took at the home of the Russian ambassador in Maseru. Also confiscated were publications on the recent communist party congress in Moscow — including the full text of the speech by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev," reports Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 4 April on page 5. The paper's two reporters were on their way back to South Africa following a lunch at the ambassador's home, the report says. The two, Andre du Toit and Eugene Gunning, had been specially invited by the ambassador to explain his country's policy towards South Africa and the region as a whole.

U.S. 'Waste' Rejected

In an editorial on page 10 the paper expresses appreciation to Minister John Wiley for refusing to allow America to dump its poisonous nuclear waste in this country. "We can think of other unwelcome poisonous waste which is dumped on us by the land of the stars and stripes. One of these is selective sanctions. The other is selective American morality regarding the politics of non-American countries."

Tutu Lacks Insight

A second editorial on the same page says: "We have never been impressed by Bishop Desmond Tutu's political insight. His public call for punitive sanctions against this country only confirms the shortsightedness we have always suspected." The reality which should be explained to the international community, the paper says, is that sanctions cannot be applied only to South Africa but effect the whole of southern Africa, and our neighbors are the first to admit this.

Namibian Education Furor

Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans on 6 April reports on page 2 that many South-West Africans are angered at the "militant" statements by the territory's minister of national education, Mr Andrew Matjila. Herman Jansen, writing from Windhoek, says there are warnings of a "white revolution" if the whites are robbed of their rights to separate education. The reaction has come from the National Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party (Reformed National Party) Matjila is quoted as having said at a teachers' workshop in the capital: " 'We in the cabinet stand for a single education department decentralized into regional offices, which will make provision for clearly defined provinces. Ethnicity, color, or race will play no deciding role in the admission of a child to a school.'" The report says many people are demanding the dismissal of Matjila.

Whites Feeling Fear, Irritation

In his "Briefly" column on page 12, Willem de Klerk writes that the so-called white backlash is being spoken about as though the whites, and particularly the Afrikaners, are falling back into conservatism. "What is noticable is that dissatisfaction is growing among Nationalists, not because the government is moving too fast, but because it is moving too slow. What is also true is that many whites are now displaying three attitudes: fear, irritation, and hopelessness." The fear, says de Klerk, is due to the feeling that the Republic is going the way of Rhodesia, that the Muzorewas will disappear and the Mugabes take over.

Our fear, he says can only be dispelled by comprehensive settlement politics which will be more effective than Ian Smith's. The irritation is cause by the feeling that, after all we have done, the blacks keep slapping away the hand we offer. He concludes: "The answer lies in initiative. Here initiative means taking a short cut to a just, total, comprehensive powersharing in the political arena. A short cut to the amputation of all that remains of apartheid. A short cut to a dispensation which will immediately be seen as something totally new to South African politics. There is still hope for such a path. First the short cut before the long road of constitutional solutions can be trod."

Tutu Sanction Call Criticized.

In an editorial on page 12 the paper says there was no surprise over Bishop Tutu's call for sanctions against South Africa. "Naturally, there was applause for his stand from the rev-

olutionaries. But the fact that the world community, businessmen, black leaders of significance and reliable commentators have condemned his standpoint, says enough about the stupidity of what the bishop is calling for." We are, the paper says, astonished that an educated, crowned and intellectual person can so recklessly play with fire.

Give Indaba A Chance

A second editorial on the same page says all those who have the interests of KwaZulu and Natal at heart, as well as the broader interests of South Africa, welcome the indaba in Durban. The indaba, it says, offers the opportunity to give force to the declared stand of some that the same solution need not necessarily apply to all regions of the country. In addition, there are the important economic considerations of the regions, which are so closely linked, and the constitutional approach that a regional solution can eventually help in finding a solution to our constitutional problems. Then it becomes clear that the indaba must be given a chance.

Counterpropaganda Necessary

In an editorial on page 8, Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 8 April asks: "What is this country doing to counter the continued propaganda campaign against it overseas? And what can it do to correct false perceptions? Since the beginning of this year it has often been said that South Africa deserves recognition for its reforms, but that the skills are lacking when it comes to marketing the idea." "Only intensive and continuous counter-propaganda can succeed in correcting the false image of this country," the paper concludes.

Hasty Reforms Needed

In its second editorial the paper says on page 8 that where reform is concerned, the question is no longer "whether", but rather "what" and "how". The political reforms being tackled by the government clearly have more than a mere political goal. The black community, it says, must be put in a position where it can become part of the greater, orderly South African society. If not, we will have to grow accustomed to the prospect that this country will have to live with today's abnormal conditions.

"In the light of this, can anyone still doubt that the government ought to proceed with its reform plans will all haste? The task is too important to drag out, because measures like the restoration of citizenship and the replacement of influx control by a policy of orderly urbanization are only two of the important matters which can improve the political climate sufficiently to allow the core issue of political involvement to be tackled with a greater chance of succes." This is why, the paper concludes, there is so much expectation for the second session of Parliament in 1986.

Vatican Letter on Apartheid

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans of 8 April reports on page 1 that Cardinal Roger Etchegaray, president of the commission for justice at the Vatican, has written a letter to Bishop Denis Hurley, president of the Catholic Bishops' Conference in South Africa, calling for an end to apartheid in theory and practice in this country. The letter says, however, that the abolition of the system should take place without any further violence, and calls on all ethnic groups to establish a new social system through negotiation. "The cardinal also says all imprisoned political leaders should be released." In an interview with *DIE VADERLAND*, Bishop Denis Hurley said this morning that the Vatican is concerned over the situation in South Africa. "The letter is in line with the Pope's recent statement that dialogue between the government and representatives of all population groups is necessary for a peaceful solution."

DIE VADERLAND on Fingerprinting

Editorializing on the proposed new identity document, the paper says on page 6: "Uniform identity documents for all South Africans, regardless of race or color, are certainly an improvement on the existing system. It should be welcomed, as it will replace the hated pass-book for blacks." But the paper questions the need for fingerprinting of people for the new document, and says the question is being asked whether this is not simply another way of exercising control over blacks. There are signs, too, it says, of great opposition to the proposed new system of fingerprinting even among whites. "In the present political climate among blacks, it cannot be ruled out that they will boycott the new document, with all the difficulities that this could cause. It would be a pity if a significant change was harmed through a fingerprint."

Reform, Change Imminent

A second editorial on page 6 says an impressive program of abolishing discriminating legislation waits for Parliament during its second session this year. There is reason to expect, it says, that after this session South Africa will never be the same again. "Those who observe with reason and fairness will have to admit that President P.W. Botha has brought more and greater change than ever before expected from a National Party head of state. Whether he and the government will be accorded the deserved recognition for this, is, however, uncertain."

The pity, it says, is that the changes cannot be presented as the result of public negotiation between the government and the black leaders. Change which is seen as one-sided adaptation allows the other parties to criticise and reject it. And the far-right white groups will also attack the changes as a dangerous weakening of the white man's position.

Uninformed Citizenry 'Dangerous'

In an editorial on page 6, Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* of 7 April says in a rapidly changing situation nothing is as dangerous as an uninformed population. The authorities should be opening and not closing channels of information. "Which is why," the paper says, "it is to be regretted that attempts were made to prevent this newspaper from attending the funeral at Vosloorus where the Red flag was openly displayed over a coffin. And similarly, rolls of film and information material arising from an interview with the Russian ambassador in Maseru were confiscated by the South African police at the Lesotho border post." People can only make decisions about their future, the paper continues, if they have as much information at their disposal as possible. The authorities shoud support them in this, and not try to withhold information.

ANC Role Described

Another editorial on page 6 says a matter which cannot be ignored in the government's attempts at negotiation is the coming into being of more and more black alternative authority structures. "In some black residential areas this phenomenon is being applied as the so-called Mandela plan, with the creation of street committees which, through district committtee, work under a black civil organization."

In this way, the paper says, alternative structures are coming into being in the so-called liberated areas, where the rightful authorities in practice have no more control. In most cases, there is a link through these organizations to an affiliate of the United Democratic Front which has the same goals at the banned ANC. "It is notable that it is gaining more and more public recognition at black gatherings. In practice therefore, the ANC has already become part of the internal political debate. This the government will also have to take note of."

SWAZILAND

Foreign Minister Mnisi Defends Refugee Policy

MB071851 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Mhambi Mnisi, says Swaziland is now in a dilemma on the question of refugee asylum in the country as a result of political difficulties and communication breakdown among neighboring countries. He was addressing the UNHCR [United Nations High Commission for Refugees] new representative in the country, Mr A.F. Farah, who had called at the minister's office to present his credentials this afternoon.

The minister noted that some neighboring countries have a flair for pointing fingers at the kingdom, arguing that the country is hiding rebels when the Government of Swaziland thinks it is harboring genuine refugees. He quoted the case of Ethiopian football players who decided to remain behind when their team flew back after a match in the country, and said although Ethiopians could think Swaziland is to blame, the country had absolutely nothing to do with the players' decision to seek refuge in the country.

Mr Mnisi assured Mr Farah that the Government of Swaziland shall do its best to assist him at all times.

In reply Mr Farah hailed the Government of Swaziland for a job well done, pointing out that he has been led to understand that refugees in the country have been allowed to go to school and are engaged in agricultural projects. Mr Farah has worked for 2 and a half years with Afghanistan's 500,000 refugees in 300 camps. He will be in the country for 3 years.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda: RSA Training Zambian 'Terrorists'

MB091830 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] The president, Dr Kaunda, disclosed in Lusaka today that South Africa was training Zambian terrorists following the crushing of the (Muchala) band. The president, who said the Zambians being trained had not yet (?returned), made the revelation at State House when the visiting Chinese journalist, Mr (Li Chen Nying), called on him. Dr Kaunda, who had been asked for his assessment of the situation in southern Africa after the Frontline meeting in Luanda yesterday, said the military training of some disgruntled Zambians was part of South Africa's destabilization of neighboring countries. Giving the background to the present problems in the region and how the Reagan administration was aggravating the situation, Dr Kaunda said that nonviolent change in South Africa was an impossibility because the racists were already killing black people. Dr Kaunda said nothing short of economic sanctions would bring peace to South Africa, adding that he opposed [word indistinct] for saying that blacks in that country would suffer the consequences of the sanctions.

DAILY NEWS Urges UN Review of U.S. Angola Role

MB100712 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Apr 86

[*ZAMBIA DAILY NEWS* Comment]

[Text] The summit meeting of the Frontline heads of government in Luanda yesterday took place at a very crucial time in the ever deteriorating security situation in the region. The meeting took place at a time when American military involvement in Angola is increasing fanning an international conflict in region. For countries whose security is threatened by the new development, especially the decision by the American Government to step up military support for Angolan rebels, it is necessary that the heads of government meet to harmonize their response and defenses.

That the meeting took place in Angola at this crucial time, is also a significant display of solidarity of the Frontline States with the people of Angola, whose sovereignty is threatened by American machination to dislodge their government. The events now taking palce in this region point to a very dangerous development. Only recently, the American Government decided to arm Jonas Savimbi, the Angolan rebel, with sophisticated weapons such as Stinger missiles. As if to ensure that the blow that would be launched by the rebels is total and absolute in toppling the Government of Angola, the Reagan administration is presently considering to give similar arms to another rebel, Holden Roberto.

The American move has the intended effect of escalating the war in Angola and consequently diverting attention from the Namibian independence and South Africa apartheid problem. Perhaps, it is intended, but most likely underestimated, that American arming of rebels in Angola can only force the Angolan

Government to seek more assistance from friendly nations.

The resultant internationalization of the conflict in Angola cannot be expected to end there. In fact, if it is now American policy that a government which is opposed to its policies should be dislodged by fanning rebellion, there can be no assurance that the same policy would not be applied to other neighboring states which support the Government of Angola. Should the Frontline States draw the conclusion that the American move is an act of hostility against them, President Reagan would have himself to blame.

People of goodwill should exert pressure on the Reagan administration to refrain from pursuing a dangerous course it is taking. The Frontline States should now take the matter to the OAU and the Security Council of the United Nations, for what we have in our hands is not just a matter of American clandestine aid to rebels of a nuisance value, but a planned direct military intervention in the affairs of an independent and peace-loving state.

The dangers of the American action do not end with the intended result of destabilizing Angola, but also of provoking an international conflict in the region. All these are charges which the United Nations ought to look at so that it is make clear to all who is threatening peace and security in this part of the world.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Returns From Frontiine States Summit

MB090626 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Leaders of the Frontline States met in the Angolan capital, Luanda, yesterday for talks which centered on the threat to the security of southern African states posed by the Pretoria regime.

The chairman of the Frontline States meeting, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, said the white minority regime should immediately stop its destabilization acts against independent African states.

Dr Kaunda also urged the South African Government to free the jailed ANC leader, Comrade Nelson Mandela. On Namibia, the Zambian leader challenged the Botha regime to begin full implementation of UN Resolution 435. The resolution calls for the United Nations supervised election for the independence of the territory which is illegally occupied by racist South Africa.

The Angolan president, Comrade Dos Santos, also urged the meeting to come up with measures that will ensure the speedy execution of the just struggle of oppressed masses in Namibia and South Africa. He accused the Reagan administration of frustrating Angola's development by supporting the renegade UNITA bandits of Jonas Savimbi.

The Prime Minister Comrade Robert Mugabe, attended the 1-day summit. He was accompanied by the minister of state for security, Comrade Emmerson Munangagwa; the acting foreign affairs minister, Comrade Simbarashe Mumbengegwi; and senior army and air force commander. Comrade Mugabe and his delegation arrived in Harare this morning.

Mugabe Will Not Mediate Between MNR, Machel

MB091912 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1838 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Harare, April 9, SAPA — Zimbabwe would help South Africa to get the MNR rebels and the Mozambique Government to agree to talks, a process that could end in the overthrow of the Machel government, the Zimbabwe prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said today.

He was replying to a question by Mr Bill Irvine (Marlborough), who wanted to know if there was any substance to reports in the overseas press that Zimbabwe was acting as "a mediator between these people fighting in Mozambique."

Mr Mugabe replied that if the destruction of Mozambique National Resistance bases could be construed as mediation, then this was certainly the case.

He said his government accepted that it had been party to maintaining the stability of the Mozambique Government.

But the government could certainly not help achieve the purpose of some Western nations and South Africa to get the MNR and President Machel's administration to talks.

The action which certain powers wished to see carried out in Mozambique would lead to the eventual downfall of the government of Mr Samora Machel, Mr Mugabe said.

Says RSA Seeks Overthrow

MB091824 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, says the Pretoria regime's basic strategy in the destabilization of Zimbabwe is to create both political and economic chaos in the country leading to the overthrow of the government.

In an interview published by the *ZIMBABWE NEWS* in its latest issue, Comrade Mugabe says Pretoria has tended to pursue a strategy of destabilization that varies in tactics from country to country in southern Africa. Comrade Mugabe said in Mozambique they have found a ready-made group of bandits in the MNR, which is an original creation of Mr Ian Smith's rebel regime of Rhodesia. The prime minister said the MNR is trained, armed, and equipped as well as reinforced with mecenaries in its acts of banditry. In Zimbabwe, the campaign began when they tried to infiltrate commando groups, both black and white, trained in South Africa, that had been annihilated. [as heard]

Comrade Mugabe said once this tactic failed, the Pretoria regime relied much more on the economic destabilization of Zimbabwe by abetting attacks on the railway system that serves Zimbabwe,

its oil pipeline and the road infrastructure. This has affected Zimbabwe but with the joint efforts of the Mozambican and Zimbabwean military, the country has managed to protect its outlets to the Port of Beira. Now racist South Africa is retraining dissidents, arming them and giving them directions to harrass Zimbabwe's people and to commit acts of murder.

RSA Paper Says Libyans Bound for Harare Thwarted
MB091855 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
9 Apr 86 p 1

[*THE STAR*'s Africa News Service]

[Text] Harare — A mystery group from Libya tried to board a Harare-bound aircraft at Athens over the weekend, using false South African passports.

The bizarre incident on Saturday has generated intensive investigations by the authorities in at least four countries. They are believed to be examining a number of theories, including the possibility that this was an attempt by Libyans or African National Congress members to enter South Africa to commit acts of insurgency.

Another possibility since discounted is that the group planned to attack the United States' embassies in Harare or Pretoria.

The group who tried to board the Air Zimbabwe flight at Athens on Saturday [5 April] were turned away because airport authorities became suspicious of their passports, according to sources. They were not detained, however, and are believed to have returned to Libya.

Full details of the incident have not yet become available.

It is not clear whether or not those in the group were Libyans.

Several aspects are puzzling authorities. Chief among these is the purpose of the mystery group in trying to board the Air Zimbabwe flight. The flight leaves Athens at 10.30 pm local time and flies non-stop to Harare, arriving at 5.20 am Zimbabwe time on Sunday. It appears unlikely — though not impossible — they planned to hijack the aircraft because if they were Libyans they would presumably avoid attacking a Zimbabwe plane for fear of angering the Harare Government, with which Libya maintains friendly relations. Libya has a diplomatic mission in Harare.

As the flight is non-stop to Harare the group could not have planned to get off elsewhere. And with South African passports they would have been barred from entering most African countries.

Even Zimbabwe would not have allowed them in without visas and it is not known whether they had them.

However, as transit passengers to South Africa they would have been allowed to remain in the transit lounge at Harare Airport until they boarded a connecting flight.

The first flight they could have taken to Jan Smuts is an Air Zimbabwe flight leaving at 8.30 am, three hours after their arrival at Harare.

If their fake passports had got them through the immigration formalites at Jan Smuts they would then have been free to travel anywhere in South Africa. How they would have got weapons — assuming their purpose was insurgency — is one of the unanswered questions.

Another puzzling aspect is why they were not arrested at Athens Airport once the suspicions of the authorities there had been aroused by apparent discrepancies in their passports.